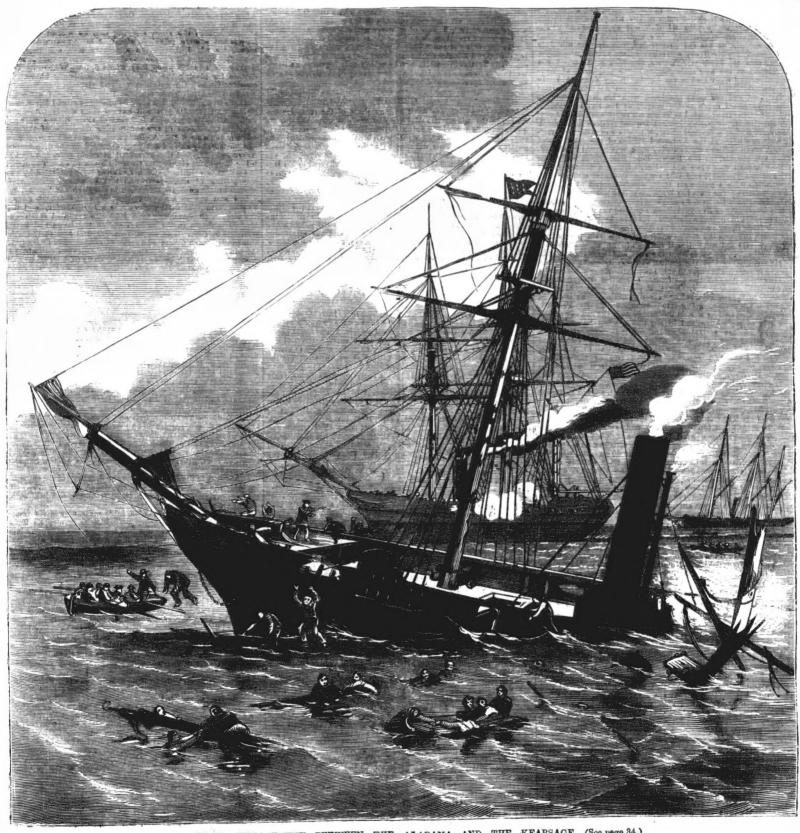
PENNY ILLUSTRATED
WEEKS NEVS

No. 55 -Vol II. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

ONE PENNY.



NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE ALABAMA AND THE KEARSAGE. (See page 34.)

Aotes of the Week

It is with regret that we announce the unexpected demise of Mrs. Wigram, the wife of the Lord Bishop of Rochester. We understand that the lamented lady fell a victim to a very rapid attack of rheumatic fever, which proved fatal in the course of a few days. Mrs. Wigram belonged to the Arkwright family, and was on a visit to her relatives at Latton at the time of her decease. Her untimely death will be deplored by her numerous children, besides a very large circle of relatives and friends, to whom, on account of her amiable qualities, she was greatly endeared, and from whom she has been thus suddenly removed in the prime of life.

WE regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Washington Wilks, which took place at a public meeting, held in the Vestry stall, St. Pancras, for the purpose of advocating parliamentary reform. The meeting, which was but thinly attended, was presided over by Mr. Douglas, a member of the vestry; and Lord Fermoy and Mr. Harvey Lewis, the members for the borough, attended. Mr. Wilks rose to second one of the resolutions, and was speaking with great energy, when he was observed to stagger, and fell back in a fit. He was removed to an outer room, and medical assistance was immrdiately procured, but all restoratives were in vain; and in the course of a few minutes the chairman had the painful duty of announcing to the meeting that Mr. Wilks was dead. He suggested that, under these melancholy circumstances, it would be better to adjourn. The meeting, which had throughout shown great sympathy for the state of Mr. Wilks, was deed. He suggested that, under these melancholy circumstances, it would be better to adjourn. The meeting, which had throughout shown greatsympathy for the state of Mr. Wilks, as once agreed to the seggestion, and broke up, much impressed by the shocking event. Mr. Wilks was dead. He angested that under these melanchoid produces at once agreed to the seggestion, and broke up, much impressed by the shocking event. Mr. wilks, as once agreed to the newspaper press, and was also

meetings. We fear his death was accelerated by the strain upon his energies, caused by his attempting to do two men's work, and to combine with the profession of a newspaper writer that of a popular agitator.

It is with great regret, we are sure, that the public will learn the intended retirement of Mr. Hall, the chief magiatrate at Bowdarteet, after a varied service of considerable experience. Mr. Hall erjoyed large practice at the bar in former days, and about forty years ago held the lucrative office of the King's Justice in the island of Jamaics. In 1839 Mr. Hall was appointed one of the metropolitan police magistrates. We understand that Mr. Hall purposes retiring on the old quarter-day, namely, the 6th July next, on which day Mr. Henry will take his place as chief magistrates. We learn that Mr. Frederick: Flowers, Recorder of Stamford, has been selected as the new metropolitan police magistrate at Bowsireet. Mr. Hall was called to the bar in Hilary Term, 1815. In 1844, the late Attorney-General (Sir William Atherton) married his daughter, and the cares connected with his large fatherless family have added much to the labours of Mr. Hall's advancing years, and have rather tended to hasten his retirement.—Globe.

On Monday morning the adjourned inquest relative to the death of Mr. John Smith, a master builder, who was run over by a railway train and killed at the Richmond Station of the London and South-Western Railway on Thursday week, was opened by Mr. W. Carter, the coroner, at the Brown Bear Inn, Richmond, when soveral witnesses were examined. George Stone, a fireman in the sorvice of the company, said that on the Thursday atternoon he life Waterloo with a passenger train, which stopped at all internediates stations. The train left Waterloo at 3.15 pm. While going into Richmond Station he apsended to the form of the down platform. He was about four or five yards from him, and the man's face was turned to wards the opposite platform. He didnot see where the person came from though the platform on the do

RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES.

OFFICIAL advices state that the Prussians commenced attacking the fortifications of Alsen on Sunday morning. Two German steamers have passed the canal of the Effer, and are moored under the cannon of Frederichsort. Numerous small craft have been despatched to Schleswig by rail. They are supposed to be destined for the passage of troops to the island of Funen.

THE FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

The protracted inquiry into the cause of this awful accident has ended After an absence of three hours the jury returned into court, and amidst breathless silence, Mr. Gardner, the foreman, said they were unanimous in the verdict they had arrived at—namely, that they found Thomas Lee, the engine-driver, and George Trainer, the fireman, guilty of "Manslaughter." At the same time they censured the London and South Western Railway Company—Firstly, for not having a turn-table at Ascot, which deficiency necessitated the running of trains tender first: secondly, for starting trains five intuits after each other; and thirdly, for not telegraphing the trains from statism to station.

The coroner than made out his warrant for the committal of the prisoners, and the witnesses were bound over to prosecute.

A Policeman in a Pull-ir.—The pulpit of Kingston Wesleyan Chapel, Hull, was on Sunday occupied by Mr. Burroughs, a member of the Hull police force. The service was to have been conducted by the B-w. Mr. Griffiths, but from some cause he could not attend; Mr. Burroughs was consequently requested to take the pulpit. The discourse, which was able, was listened to by a large congregation.—Eastern News.

Mr. J. H. Gurney announces the resignation of his seat for King's Lynn, on account of failing health. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton is in the field in the interest of the Liberals.

Foreign Rews

FRANCE.

"The steam-vessel Yeddo," says the Gironde, "which has just been constructed in the building yard of M. Arman, of this city (Bordeaux), and which is supposed to belong to the Confederate Government, left the roadstead yesterday morning. She had made a trial trip on Monday last, and completed her preparations on the following day. The Yeddo measures 632 tons, and has a crew, entirely French, of sixty-five men. She is commanded by Captain Pater, who is a native of France also, and was for a long time master of vessels belonging to Bordeaux. She is freighted with different kinds of goods, and is despatched by M. Arnan himself, through M. Clausse, ship broker. The Yeddo is bound for Amsterdam, but everything concerning her departure and the object and aim of her voyage remained a profound mystery. To the last moment the freighters, officers, and seamen maintained an absolute silence to all the questions put to them."

A highly comic incident connected with the elections for the councils-general has occurred at Montguyon, in the Charente Inferioure, where the Government candidate, M. Baroche, jun., the son of the Minister of Justice, was very badly beaten by 2,030 votes against 753. At the close of the poll, the misyor, addressing the electors, told them that since he had done his best for his official protege, and had not succeeded, nothing remained for him but to make a bonfire of his scarf of office, using the electoral bulletins for fuel. This unprecedented auto da fe was accomplished there and thes, after which the crowd dispersed, much marvelling.

PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA.

The language of some of the Prussian papers with respect to England is quite laughable by reason of its exaggeration and puerile spite. The Cross Journal, celebrated for the compound of sanctity and ribaldry it habitually serves up to its readers, the special organ of M. von Bismark, and the ultra-Radical journals, which, while elamouring for the absorption of all Schleswig, perfidiously incite the Government to measures which they trust would lead to its rain, vie with each other in their abuse of England. As a specimen of their flowers of courtesy and elegance, take the following from a recent number of the Cross Journal:—

"In the sitting of the British Upper House, which we yesterday reported, Lord Ellemborough again came out against Germany, and especially against Prussis. in a way which only leaves one a doubt whether to be most astonished at the audacity of the lies, or at such unbounded ignorance and impudence."

GREECE.

GREECE.

Letters from Corfu are filled with accounts of the reception accorded to the King. His Majesty disembarked upon the Jarizza quay, the hills around the neighbourhood and the fine road which runs along the shore being equally covered with spectators. The pupils at the gymnasium did duty as national guards at the landing-place. After the usual salutes, in which the vessels of the three protecting Powers took part, the eparch delivered to his Majesty the keys of the city in gold, amids the frantic enthusiasm of the crowd, which lasted during the transit to the church of St. Spiridon. All along the road the people showered flowers, crowns of laurel, and comfits into the royal carriage. At the door of the church, the archbishop, attired in his full robes, received the King, kissed him on the forehead, and delivered a long address. At the conclusion of the Te Deum the King returned to the palace along the street of St. Spiridion, cheered to the echo, and was afterwards obliged to show himself upon the balcony to his enthusiastic lieges. The illuminations were continued for three nights and were very flue. His Majesty will return to Athens upon the 7th July, after having visited the other islands. The Athens papers announce that the Duke of Sutherland, who was received by the King at Navarino, has made his Majesty a present of his yacht.

MEXICO

MEXICO.

By way of Havannah we have important news from Mexico. The Emperor and Empress landed at Vera Cruz on the 29th of May, and were received by a large concourse of people. The royal party, after receiving the authorities of Vera Cruz, entered the railroad cars, en route for the capital, where they expected shortly to arrive. The newspapers say that the reception was enthusiastic, but the Havannah correspondent of the New York Herald says:—

"I know from private letters that the reception was so exceedingly cool that their Majesties complained of it. On the wharf they were received by General Almonte, Lieutenant of the Empire, and the President and members of the City Council. The imperial party immediately walked to where a special train was in waiting, and having taken their places were whisked off without further delay to the historic town at Soledad. Thus they left Vera Cruz without so much as seeing the various triumphal arches and other adornments which the piety of their loyal subjects, aided by the devotion of the police, had caused to be distributed profusely through the city."

The Emperor had issued an address to the Mexican, in which he promises to be faithful to his trust.

AMERICA.

General Grant is engaged in performing a very important operation—that of moving his army to the south bank of the James River. There appears to have been fighting at Bottom's Bridge, where Grant crossed the Ohickshominy, but with what result is unknown. The Confederate guerills, Morgan, had been defeated in Kentucky with considerable loss, and the Federal General Sturgis, who commanded an expedition 8,000 strong, which was acting in Western Tennessee, had sustained a severe reverse, and he himself was killed. This makes matters look rather serious for Sherman, as Forrest's mission is said to be to cut off Sherman's communications At last accounts the Federals and Confederates were within 500 yards of each other, near Marietta, just north of Atlanta, and a battle was imminent, which, in all probability, has been fought before this time. By a vote of eighty-four against fifty-eight the House of Representatives had repealed the Fugitive Slave Law—one of the most barbarous enactments of modern times.

The Richmond Examiner publishes the following on Grant's campaign. After alluding to the comments upon this subject in the Northern press, the leading article in the Examiner concludes as follows:—

"The citizens, if we may judge of their quiet and indifference."

pagin. Anothern press, the leading article in the Examiner concludes as follows:—

"The citizens, if we may judge of their quiet and indifference, did not believe one word of it. They begin to doubt even the existence of Grant's army. Let Grant prove it. Here is Richmond waiting to be taken; built evidently to be taken; predestined to be taken, robbed, and burned, according to very high authority. And it is clear, also, that the whole heart of a great and mighty nation, of all the mighty nations, the mightiest, and the best, has been set upon this achievement, as its highest business and holiest mission upon earth. And there are not wanting eager, eloquent, voluble writers for the public press of that same people, most enlightened press of all creation, protesting, affirming, and almost swearing that large and numerous bodies of persons in uniform, wearing battons, carrying weapons—in fact, what Yankees call armies—were most certainly coming this way on the errand aforesaid, and that Richmond was to consider herself besieged, or for that matter as good as taken. There is a very general incredulity about the whole matter. Perhaps it is now because we are so used to Yankee lying as to set down anything false because they say it; or, perhaps

it is that our citizens have heretofore read in books about besieged cities, and had the impression that in such cases people could not go in nor out; meat or vegetables could not come to market from the country; and, no matter how tempting the summer weather, family parties could not make picuies to the rural districts. And finding none of these conditions in the present situation, they say there is no siege. They surmise that the whole story of these vast hests, and this investment of a city, and bloody arbitramont of the great world-conflict of the age, must have been got up in order to amuse or delude a convention now said to be assembled at Baltimore. And they begin grievously to doubt whether it be indeed true or was true a few days ago that some of the largost armies ever embattled upon earth were advancing with a celerity never before known to decide the deathlies of a continent in our streets, and seal the grand charter of human freedom in flame and ablood amids the conflagration of our crashing dwellings and the murderous stricks of 100,000 souls. They say Bosh!"—say there has been no such battle in hand at all. Let Grant prove it. If he has any army, let him produce it; let him prove his own existence to begin with Elichmond is open to conviction, and is tired of waiting to be taken. It is rather a drowsy failar, this life in a besinged city. Richmond is in danger of falling useless upon her seven hills in the still and sultry atmosphere. We can conceive of a certain lazy somnolence which seems to be crushing out our people."

THE RECENT BATTLE IN THE CHANNEL.

THE Phare de la Manche publishes the following account of the encounter between the Alabama and the Kearsage:—

"On Sunday, June 19, the Alabama sunk in sight of Cherbourg. In town it was greatly questioned on Saturday whether the fight would come off, though it was known that a challenge had been sent. Romantic motives have been assigned for that challenge, in which there is not a particle of truth, beyond the fact that years ago the two hostile commanders served tegether. All doubts were, however, removed on Sanday, at seven a.m. At that hour the Alabama lit her fires; the Couronne (French iron-clad) sent an officer on board to finiorm the captain that she would convoy her out of neutral waters, but that she would only start after him, and not impech his movements in any way. The captain was in bed when he received this message. On the previous day, Captain Semmes had been warmly urged by several persons not to flight, but he showed himself infexible, replying that he wished to show that he was not a mere privateer, attacking mere unarmed merchantmen. He added, he was in a military port, and that he had taken the opinion of French naval officers, who acknowledged that if they were in his place they would fight. Who can blame the captain for placing the military point of honour above political considerations? On Saturday evening Captain Semmes told Mr. Bonfils (the Confederate agent at Cherbourg):—'I am a Roman Catholic like yourself, but shall be unable to attend Divine service to-morrow; promise you will have a mass celebrated on my behalf.' All those who were ignorant of these details were able to convince themselves of the indomitable resolution of the captain when at ten oclock the Alabama steamed out of the western pass, and immediately shifted her head castward in the direction of the Kearsage. The first shot was fired at about eleven, both vessels being them about eight miles from the breakers. The Kassage mounted seven guns were 30-pounders in the battery, one in the

the silly story of Captain Seminases. The facts are these: 20,000 dollars in bars have been lodged at the Custom House, and 118,000f. are in the hands of a local banker."

In addition to the illustration on our first page of the engagement between the Alabama and the Kearsage, we give a large two-page engraving of Cherbourg, taken from the heights, with the distant view of the naval fight.

The Roule heights consist of a huge mass of granite rock. A zigaag road leads to the summit, on which is erected an immense fort, at the height of three hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea. The walls of this fort are in some places at least sixty feet high, of solid masonry, and overhang either rugged precipices or huge artificial escarpments. At the foot of the mountain is the town, with its large stone houses of antiquated aspect. The port and inner basin are for the use of merchant vessels. The latter is about 1.300 feet by nearly 400 feet broad.

The arsenal and docks, as seen from the heights, present a mass of buildings, the exact form of which may be almost defined by the eye, and the finest possible view can be obtained of the Roads enclosed by the breakwater. They occupy a bay nearly two miles in depth and five miles broad. The mole, or breakwater, stretches like a vast wall of solid masonry, broken by tremendous-looking forts, for a distance of upwards of two miles. There are forty-one islands and promontories further to defend the entrances. Our engraving will give an excellent idea of the extensive character of these formidable fortifications.

At the eastern end of the mole is the East Fort, which protects the eastern entrance to the harbour on the one side, while the powerful forts of the He Pelee guard it on the other. The western side is similarly protected by the West Fort, and also by the forts of the Chavaigna. Rock. In the centre of the breakwater is another large fort, which commands all the interior of the harbour, and could sweep the breakwater in either direction.

Opposite the Central F

of the promonory.

The first commission as to the construction of the fortifications of Cherbourg dates from 1665; and the works were continued with more or less activity through the reigns of the different monarchs up to the present time.

THE Empress Eugenie will, it is said, this year accompany the Emperor to Vichy.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER BERKSHIRE AND LOSS OF FIFTY LIVES.

By the arrival of the Etna from America we have been placed in possession of full particulars concerning the above calamity on the Hudson. Captain E. E. Sherman, who was a passenger on boar the Berkshire when she took fire, gives the following account of

the Berkshire when she took fire, gives the following account of the catastrophe:—

"The steamer left Hudson at half-past six, and stopped at Oatskill, where she took in some passengers and butter. The wind at the time was blowing heavy from the S.E. About ten o'clock I heard some one say on deck that the beat was on fire. I at ones went on deck and found the flames issuing from the freight in the gangway, near the engine-room. I went below as quick as possible, and gave the slarm. I then seized a life-preserver, and, followed by a few passengers, went again on deck. The fire and smoke had progressed so far that there was no escape other wise than from the stern of the boat. I at once went aft and remained until the flames were close to me, when I jumped into the water and swam ashore. At the cry of fire the boat was headed directly for the shore, and the engines continued working after the boat was struck. The passengers on the forward part of the vessel were able to wade sshore, as the water was only up to their armpits. It was in this manner that most of them were saved. A number of the lost were in the steep part of the boat, and could not go forward on account of the flames. They were therefore suffocated, or, in jumping into the water, mer with a watery grave. The strong current and the motion of the wheels carried these unfortunates into the middle of the river, and it was a matter of impossibility to stem the current or make headway to the shore. After the boat took fire it was but a minute before the flames enveloped her, and it became impossible for the officers of the vessel to do much in the way of saving life. There were no small boats near at hand, and there could be no assistance rendered to those who were compelled to leave the vessel by the stern. The steamer J. Baldwin saved some of the passengers. I think there must have been a number of ladies suffocated in the after saloon, as the shrieks from that quarter were most heartrending. One of the women on board jumped into the river with three ch the catastrophe: —
"The steamer left Hudson at half-past six, and stopped at Cat

THE WAR IN CHINA.

News from Shaughai informs us that Major Gordon and the Futai have thrice assaulted Chang-Chow-Foo, and have each time been repulsed with great loss, and that the city still holds out.

On page 36, we give three illustrations, which will be interesting at this moment—viz, a view of Shanghai, Joss Hill Fort, covering the town and Harbour of Shanghai, and a view of Foo-Chow.

Shanghai is a city of the city of the control of the city of the control of the city of th

Chow.

Shanghai is a city and river port, and, as will be seen from our engraving, is situate on a level and well-cultivated plain, producing good crops of cotton, rice, and wheat. Immediately outside the walt, by which it is enclosed, are several populous suburbs. The streets, however, of the city, for the most part, are narrow and filthy. It has a population of about 130,000, and many important manufactures are carried on within its walls. Joss Hill Fort, which commands the city, is well situated, and of great strength. For Chow, the subject of our third illustration, is one of the principal marts for black tea, and is situated in a large tea-growing district.

Chow, the subject of our third illustration, is one of the principal marts for black tea, and is situated in a large tea-growing district.

The Surgeon of the Alabama.—David Herbert Liewellyn, who perished in the noble performance of his duty in the late action off Cherbourg, was the son of the Rev. David Liewellyn, perpetual curate of Enston Royal, Witz. He was educated at Mariborough College, was an articled pupil of Dr. Hassall. of Richmond, and subsequently studied his profession at Charing-cross Hospital from 1855 to 1859. He was Silver Medallist in Surgery and Chemistry. He was with the Alabama throughout the whole of her eventful career, and was much respected by all en board. We are emabled to give a copy of the last letter which we believe he ever wrote. It was addressed to Mr. Travers, the resident medical officer of Charing-cross Hospital, and is as follows:—"Cherbourg, June 14, 1864. Dear Travers,—Here we are. I send this by a gentleman coming to London An enemy is outside. If she only stays long enough, we go out and fight her. If I live, expect to see me in London shortly. If I die, give my best love to all who know me. If Monsieur A. de Caillet should call on you please show him every attention. I remain, dear Travers, ever yours, D. H. Liewellen."

How poor Liewellya did his duty as a man and a surgeon may be judged by the following touching episode which was seen to occur during the late battle:—The whaleboat and dingy, the only two boats uninjured, were lowered, and the wounded men placed in them, Mr. Fulham being sent in charge of them to the Kearsage. When the boats were full, a man who was unwounded endeavoured to enter one, but was held back by the surgeon of the ship—Mr. Liewellyn. "See," he said, "I want to save my life as much as you do: but let the wounded men be saved first." "Doctor," said the officer in the boat, "we can make roughly first my man and a surgeon of the alaboma, we are proud in the conviction that the services of the kingdom. There has been much talk of their being "no

of women being found helpless from starvation, whose occupation had been

"Sewing at once, with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a shirt"

Earning, perhaps, by fifteen or sixteen hours' hand-labour, not more than three or four pence. The Wheeler and Wilson Lock-Sitter Sewing Machine not only enables the worker to earn a good living during moderate hours of labour, but the work done gives greater satisfaction to the weater, and being the price of life. All who are interested in the wellfare of the "amantees should visit the show-rooms of the company, at 129, Regent-street, where every information relative to the machines can be obtained.—[A deertisemen.]

A CAPITAL WRITING CASE for 2s, (or free by post for twenty-eight stamps) fitted with writing-paper. Envelopes, Pencase and Pens, Blotting-book, &c. THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND SILVER hardal was given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for its utility, durability, and cheapmess 250,000 have aiready been sold. To be had of Parkins and Gotto, 26 Oxford-street, London, and all Stationers.—[Advertisemen.]

It is the House of Lords, Earl Smeall, in laying topon the table the protocols and papers of the Conference on the Dan-German question, skenched the events and proceedings which had led to the assembling of that body, and the course of the negociations and war in substance and in its main features identical with that which was made at an earlier period of the evening, by 1-rd Palmerston, in the House of Commons, and a summary of which will be found in the House of Commons, and a summary of which will be found in the House of Commons, and a summary of which will be found in the House of Commons, and a summary of which will be found in the House of the papers of Lords and the House of th

altogether a new doctrine that the islands of Denmark alone were necessary to the balance of power, and ought to be defended by England. Probably this contingent threat was only a continuation of the spiritless and senseless menaces which had done so much to lower the position and diminish the influence of this country; menaces which might have been spared to the house on this occasion. He thought the policy of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright was better and more intelligible than that avowed and announced by the noble lord He would take care that no unnecessary delay should occur in asking the opinion of the house upon the policy of the Government.

would take care that no unnecessary delay should occur in saking the opinion of the house upon the policy of the Government.

GENERAL GARIBALDI.

The following is from a Naples letter, dated June 21st:—"The sudden and unexpected arrival of Garbaldi in these waters has, as you may imagine, created a great sensation. The Government and the timid are full of apprehension, while those of the party of action are just as unreasonable in their speculations. Let me, therefore, once for all state, and on authority which cannot be disputed, that the motives of this visit are purely those of health. My story, which is rather a long one, will prove it, but spite of its length it is worth telling. The Duke of Sutherland, who returned to Naples on the 9th inst, arrived at Caperer before dawn on the morning of the 14th, having with him Lord Seiton, the Hon. Mr. Molyneux, and Dr. Palasolano, Garibaldi, whose early habits are well known in England, was soon on board, though it was between four and five ofcolet in this morning, and the duke was soon in readiness to receive him. Palasolano then joined them, and being left alone with Garibaldi, urged upon him the necessity of trying the sulphur baths of Ischia, adding that this was the season, and that so good an occasion would never again present itself. The idea is by no means new, for last year the laddes of Naples invited their hero to occupy a villa to be flieted up by themselves; but it was then feedined, and on the moment no answer was returned to Palasolano. Garibaldi and his Nespolitan doctor shortly after landed, and the duke and his friends followed later. The visit to Ischia was again urged, and Garibaldi response of marbaldi seeing it and the Union Jack had been and his friends followed later. The visit to Ischia was increased and the morning the morning the marbaldi seeing it and her Molie about two miles distance from the house of Garibaldi they saw the flag of Islay hoisted, giving the dwelling of Cincinnatus the proportions of a palason. The duke had been partitud

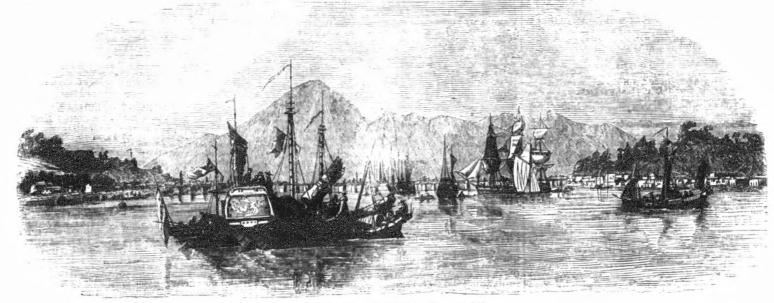
HORRIBLE CRUELTY BY A STEPMOTHER AT SUNDERLAND.—Yesterday (Thursday), at the Sunderland Police-court, a young woman named Mary Lawrence, the wife of John Lawrence, a mason, was summoned for ill-treating a little boy, named Richard Lawrence, her stepson, aged seven years. The complaint was made by Isabella Ridley, the child's aunt, who said she was continuedly having deputations of the neighbours from Spring ardens is not complain of how her dead sister's offspring was being Ril-used, and in consequence of these representations she went down to the defendant's house in Spring-garden-lane on Wednesday. She tion found that the mother-in-law had been beating it wint a point, the remonstrated with the defendant on the cruelty of his school, he was soundly abused for it, and then turned out of the house, and arried it off to the police-station surrounded by a breygard of indignant females. At the police-station it was electrical and shown to the magistrates. On its neck were two completes the policy which the aunt said had been exceed by the father Hillies it up by the neck when he was drunk. The poor thing presented at thin, shrunken appearance, and there were marks of blows had bruises over the entire surface of its body. The skin was brothen in many places, and its appearance seemed to justify the assertion that it nad been beaten with a poker. It was its avery direction in that it nad been beaten with a poker. It was its avery direction in that it nad been beaten with a poker. It was its a very direction in the second the poor child, and the bench had decided to remain the case till Monday, the defendant, in the meantime, to be apprehended with a warrant and locked up. The hisband, who was proceedit, ordered the wife to take away the child, but it chings it is suptained and cried piteously. The bench interfered, and ordered that the child should be allowed to remain with its aunt.—Neucosite Chronicle.

The Circassians and the Slave Trade.—One result of the Circassian is majoration has been be close a twived and i

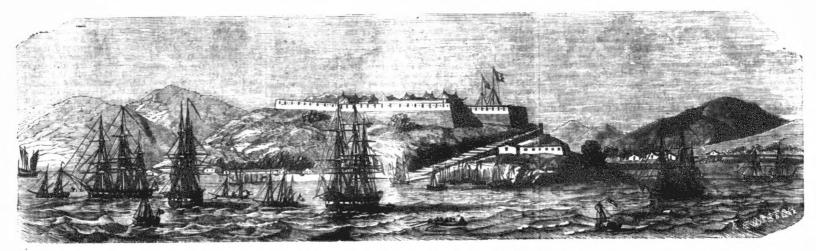
and cried pitconsity. The bench interferred, and ordered has solid should be allowed to remain with its aunt.—Newcastle Chronicle.

The Circassians and the Slave Trade.—One result of the Circassian immigration has been to give a ravived and immense timpetus to the sizve trade. At Trebizond and Samsoun a brisk commerce is carried on in "likely" boys and girls, at priose which place these interesting chartels "within the reach of all." Girls from two to fourteen, for example, who would five or seven years ago have cost 10,000s, spiece, are now a drug at 500s. whils less "grime" samples can be purchased by the score for forty or even fifty per cent less. Here in Tophaneh, the metropolitan head-quarters of the trade—where the raw material is burnished up for consumption—rates are of course higher; but even from this high-priced depot a moderate establishment may now be stocked complete for what would a few years ago, have been the cost of a single slave.—Levant Herald

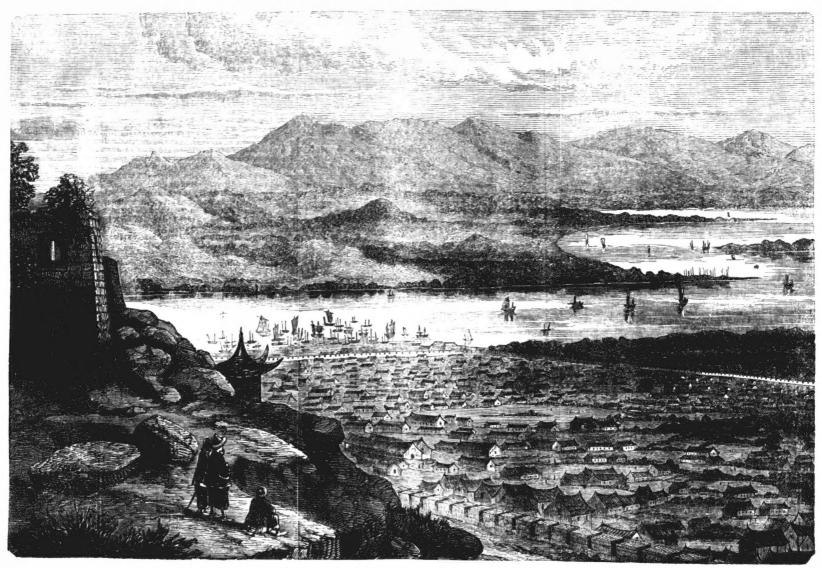
To Consumptives—Dr. H. James, the retired physician, continues to mail, free of charge, to fil who desire it, stopy of the resecription by which his damphter was restored to perfect health from confinited offeramption after having been given up by her physician and despaired of by her father. Sent free to all on receipt of one stemp. Address, O. P. Brown, Secretary, 3, King-street, Covent-garden, London—[Advertisement.]



VIEW OF FOO-CHOW. (See page 35.)



JOSS-HILL FORT, COVERING THE TOWN AND HARBOUR OF SHANGHAL (See page 35.)



THE WAR IN CHINA.-VIEW OF SHANGHAL (See page 35.)

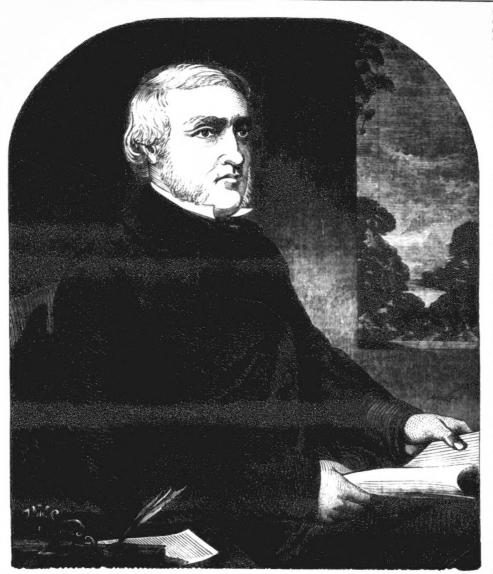
MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

The portrait here given is that of the late Mr. Smith O'Brien, whose death was recorded in our last issue, accompanied with a memoir of the deceased. The interment of Mr. Smith O'Brien took place at Rathronan churchyard. The funeral procession left Cahirmoyle at half-past twelve o'clock, and comprised a large number of the gentry of the country, about twenty Roman Catholic clergymen, and over two hundred of the tenantry of the O'Brien estate, principally mounted, and wearing scarfs and hatbands. The chief mourners were Mr. Edward O'Brien, J.P.; Mr. William O'Brien, Mr. Donagh O'Brien, and Mr. E. Murrough O'Brien, sons of the deceased; the Hon. Edward O'Brien and the Hon. and Rev. Henry O'Brien, his brothers, and the Hon. Stephen E. Rice. The service of the Church of England was read by the Rev. J. Gabbett and the Rev. R. Gabbett, brothers-in-law of Mr. Smith O'Brien. There was not the slightest indication of any political feeling in connexion with the proceedings, which were characterized throughout by the greatest order and solemnity.

DEATH OF THE KING OF WURTEMBURG.

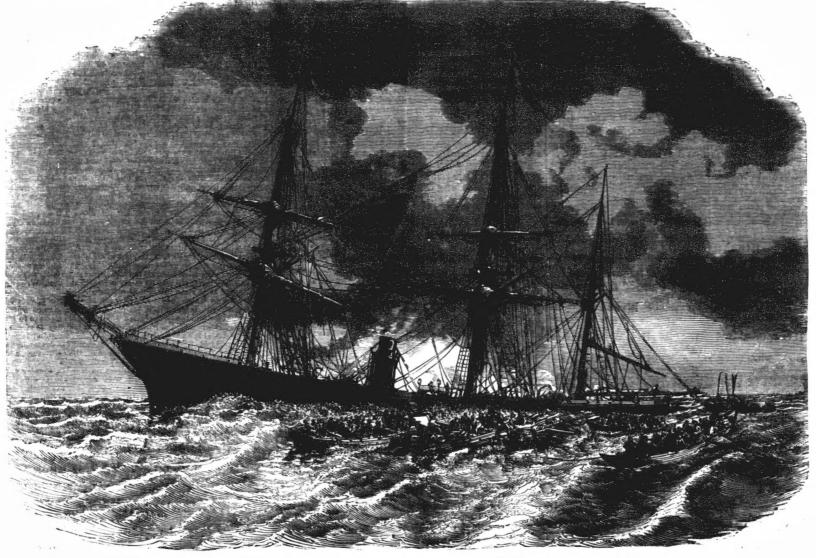
WE learn that the King of Wurtemburg expired on Saturday morning at five o'clock, at the Castle of Rosenstein. William Frederick Charles was the second king. Born in 1781, he was the oldest of the reigning European sovereigns, and in September would have been eighty-three years of age. His father, Frederick Duke of Wurtemburg, although connected through his wife with Russia, supplied a contingent to Napoleon's army in 1805, and was rewarded by him in the disposition of his conquests with an increase of territory, the dignity of Elector, and afterwards that of king, in 1806; yet in 1813 he fought against the Emperor at Leipsic. Prince William disapproving his father's subserviency to France, held a command in the Austrian service. In 1812 he commanded the Wurtemberg contingent in the allied army, and was distinguished for his bravery and conduct. Alienated by the severity of his father, he remained but little at home, and had been in most parts of Europe. In 1816 he succeeded to the throne. He at once granted a constitution to his people, which, in 1819, was formally established, and is still in force. He also carried out many reforms. In 1848, when the revolu-



THE LATE MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

tionary wave passed over Europe, he energetically repressed any movements at Stuttgard. In 1850, however, he was one of the opponents to the movement for constituting an empire of Germany under the King of Prussia. Like most of the German princes, liberal in his youth, in his age he became more conservative, fearful of revolution, and a harsh disciplinarian. He is said to have re-established the barbarous punishment of the bastinado in his army. His general policy, however, was to maintain the distinctive power of his kingdom, which, under his rule, obtained an advance of liberty, and made peaceful progress. He was married three times. Once when compelled to an espousal by his father, which was never fulfilled, and broken by mutual consent; a second time in 1816 to the Princess Catherine Paulowna, daughter of the Czar Paul, and widow of Frince George of Holsteia-Oldenburg; and a third time in 1826, to his cousin Pauline. King William I was a Roman Oatholic, and in 1857 sigued a concordat with Rome. He was a Knight of the Garter.

A BALLON ACCIDENT.—An accident happened to one of Mr. Coxwell's balloons at Malvern Link yesterday, by which the machine was destroyed. Mr. Coxwell had engaged to make an ascent from the Link Hotel gardens, in connexion with a fete held there, and at twelve colock the balloon was being inflated under the direction of the aeronant and Mr. Underwood, the secretary to the Malvern Link Gas Company, when a violent gust of wind, blowing from the hills, lifted it several feet into the air, although it was secured to the ground with a ton and a half of ballast, and he united strength of about twenty men. After rising some feet, the balloon—to the netting of which the men were clinging—came down again and dragged the ground, the position of the men in the meantime being very critical. At last it struck against a rustic seat, and the gas escaped, the silk being in part torn to pieces. Several of the men were more or less injured, but fortunately no limbs were broken. This is the second cessy made by Mr. Coxwell to ascend from these gardens unsuccessfully, and he was the more anxious the balloon should go off right this time. With characteristic energy Mr Coxwell announced his intention of making an ascent on a furneoccasion. The loss is estimated at about £200. The balloon held about 30,000ft. of gas, and at the time of the unfortunate accident was two-thirds filled.—Birming-ham Gazette.



DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER BERKSHIRE AND LOSS OF FIFTY LIVES. (See page 85.)

S H A K S P E R E, ILLUSTRATED. TWO OR THREE COMPLETE PLAYS

FOR ONE PENNY.

No. I, published on Wednesday, April 18th, contains

"HAMLET" AND "OTHELLO,"

WITH PORTRAIT OF SHAKSPERE, AND TWO ENGRAVINGS.

ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.

A Complete Play for One Halfpenny.

Mo. 2, published on Wednesday, April 20th, contains winter's Talle" And "CYMBELIN WITH TWO ENGRAVINGS.

ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS. "CYMBELINE."

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM." "THE TEMPEST,"

AND "KING BICHARD IL."

WITH THEE ENGRAVINGS.

WITH THEE ENGRAVINGS.

ONE PENNY THE THREE PLAYS.

No. 4, published on Wednesday, May 4, contains

"KING HENRY IV.," FIRST AND SECOND PARTS.

WITH TWO ENGRAVINGS.

ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.

No. 5, published an Wednesday, May 11, contains
"KING HENRY V" AND "KING HENRY VI,"
FIRST PART.
WITH TWO ENGRAVINGS.
ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.

No. 6, published on Wednesday, May 18, contains
"KING HENRY VI," SECOND AND THIRD PARTS. ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.

ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.

No. 7, published on Wednesday, May 25, contains

"K'NG RICHARD III," AND "KING HENRY VIII."

ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.

No. 8, published on Wednesday, June 1st, centains

"KING LEAR" AND "ROMEO AND JULIET."

ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.

No. 9, published on Wednesday, June 1

No. 9, published on Wednesday, June 8, contains "COMEDY OF ERRORS," "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,"
AND "KING JOHN."
ONE PENNY THE THREE PLAYS.

No. 10, published on Wednesday, June 15, cortains

"MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR," "TWELFTH NIGHT;
OR WHAT YOU WILL," AND "TWO GENTLEMEN OF
VERONA."

ONE PENNY THE THREE PLAYS.

No. 11, published on Wednesday, June 22, contains

"AS YOU LIKE IT," "ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS

WELL," AND "MACBETH."

ONE PENNY THE THREE PLAYS.

No. 12, published on Wednesday, June 29, cont "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE," "TIMON OF ATHENS," AND "TAMING THE SHEEW.
ONE PENNY THE THEER PLAYS.

ONE PENNY THE ITHER ESPANS.

FORTIER.—The whole thirty-seven Plays, with Life and Portrait of the thor, will be complete in about Fifteen Penny Numbers.

Any Number sent on receipt of two Postage Stamps.

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THERE are few persons who are unacquained with the name of that great artist, who may have been said to write rather than paint with the brush; but there are vast numbers to whom his admirable works are completely unknown. That this class of persons should desire to have a knowledge of those mater-pieces of art is natural enough; and hence our determination to announce, the publication of a CHEAP EDITION OF THE

WORKS OF WILLIAM HOGARTH;

WORKS OF WILLIAM HOGARTH;

to be issued in Weekly Penny Numbers and Monthly Sixpenny Parta.

Each Weekly Mumber will contain eight large quarto pages, two Pictures, with descriptive istice-press from the pen of one of the most eminent suntons of this day.

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The work will be got up in the handsomest style, no expense being spared to produce engravings worthy of the great originals. A fine paper will be used: and altogether, the volume, when complete, will be a perfect unirsole of beanty and of choappeas.

OBSEEVE!—On Wednesday, April 27th, Number I was issued in an illustrated coloured wrapper, containing the Portrait of Hogarth, and the first two Pictures of the Series soutiled Marriage at a Mode, with four large quarto pages of descriptive letter-press. Price One Penny.

In small or remote places, where a difficulty arises in obtaining cheap serial publications, any intending purchaser may forward seven postage-stamps to the publisher, in order to receive the Monthly Part through the pools.

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This new story will faithfully depict the truth of woman's love through every change in life, and form a theme of deep interest from the first chapter to the last.

NOTICE—In the same number was recommenced the popular series, with full page illustration, entitled

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DOBA RIVERSDALE.

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This New and Beautiful Story was commenced in No. 74 of BOW BELLS.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

H. WILR.

		SAMIA NICOS I	title:				351 44	P. 1	NG.
D 20 4 15	D-	Sir Robert Peel died. 1850	***	111	111	***	0 82	0	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
3	8	Sixth Sunday after Trinity	***	:11	211	112	0 10	8	鄱
4	¥	Hog Hays begin	***	***	111	717	0 50	8	77
5	T .	Ban rises, 3h. 53m.; sets, 8h.	14m	0 1 0	0.04		9 00	0	12
6	w	Old Midsummer Day	***	***		***	9 40	9	90
7	T	Old Midsummer Day B. Brinsley Sheridan died, 18	16	***	***	***	4 2	7	20 54
8	*	Duke of Cambridge died, 1850	***	***	***	***	4 37	*	97
-1	-	Moon's changes New Moon	a. 4th	. 12	h. 21	m. 8	m.		

Sunday Lessons. AFTERNOON. 2 Samuel 19; Phil. 3. 2 Samuel 12; St. Luke 15

NOTIUES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All comministions for the Editor must contain name and address Bejected mannacripts will not be returned.

PCHLEMING DEPARTMENT.—All letters to be addressed to Mr. JOHN DIGES 813, Strand. Persons unable to procure the PENNY ILLUSTRATED WHERLY NEWS from newsweaders, or agents, may forward the amount for a single number, or for a term of subscription, by money order, parable to Mr. JOHN DIGES 8 single number, or for a term of subscription, by money order, parable to Guarter's Gubscription is 2a. 2d. for the STANTED EDITION. It is performedly requested that Subscribers will send their address in full to person inscarriage of the paper. The termination of a Subscription will be indicated by the journal being son in a size wrapper. Records sensor because of the paper. The termination of a Subscription will be indicated by the journal being son in a size wrapper. Records sensor because of the paper.

**Correspondents finding their questions unsuswered will understand that we are unable to do so, either from their pseuliarity, or that our correspondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information than selves.

STUDENT.—The best nantical works for many contains understand that

spondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information themselves.

Stdders:—The best nautical works for study are "Practical Navigation."
by J. W. Norie, published by Charles Wilson, 157, Leadenhall-street,
price 16z. "Nautical Astronomy and Navigation. Theory and Fractica
of." by Young, published by J. Weele, 59, Bigh Holborn, price 2z.
"Treatise on Navigation: The Sallor Sea-book. How to Keep the Log
and Work it off-Latitude and Longitude—Great Circle Salling—Law 63
Storms and Variable Winds; and an Explanation of the Terms used,
with coloured illustrations of Figs." Puellshed by Weele, price 2z.
R. G. S.—If a person has a trade, we certainly should not thing of advising
him to go and enlist as a soldier. On the contrary, we should plink it
most unwise of him to do so
S. S.—Servact maids can sometimes obtain free passages to Anatral a by
applying to S. Welsott, Enq. Government Emigration Office, Fart-street,
Westminster, but no other females are eligible. Of course is a laways
more or less dangerous for a younr female to go slone should the world;
but a right principled and good girl can pass harmess through all
perils.
G. T.—Send us your address, and we will recommend you a respectable and
intelligent London solicitor, practising in the Divorce CogniM. D.—The money could not be recovered by law process.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

BATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD

An assemblage beyond example, with an attention so breathless as at times to be almost painful, listened on Monday to the stery of the late Conference and the final decision of our Government, as told by the greatest living master of political exposition. The English mind resoils from such questions as those which for many a year have found their very type in the Schleswig-Holstein a year have found their very type in the Schleswig-Holstein quarrel; but for that very reason there was not a member of our legislature, nor is there a man of ordinary intelligence in the country, who will not seek in Lord Palmerston his best chance of a clear and simple view of this subject. None better than he can, single out of the tangled mass the only points essential to the story and brush away the accumulation of irrelevant matter which has encumbered or disguised it. He has told the tale so simply that we may even ask what there was to understand; and Mr. Disraeli is obliged to recognise the marvellous persolculiv to which he, in may even ask what there was to understand; and Mr. Disraeli is obliged to recognise the marvellous perspicuity to which he, in common with every other hearer, must have felt himself indebted. All that can be excepted to the narrative which at a great crisis enchained every listening ear is that it could tell of no success, that it omitted what was not necessary, and that it wound up with a menace the occasion of which may never arise. It is very true that while Lord Palmerstone was toning down the hardness of outline and the violence of stone was toning down the hardness of outline and the violence of colour that would have repelled or distracted attention, and as be disengaged the thread of the case from the separate action of the disengaged the thread of the case from the separate action of the various parties in it, he touched very tenderly on what England has done or attempted in her words of seeming encouragement to the one side or menace to the other. It is true that we now stand with nothing to say for ourselves except that which, unhappily, we share with the noblest of causes and the greatest of men—that we have tried, and tried in vain. It is also true that, having entered the discovery in the observators of striendly advisor and a great Power. tried, and tried in vain. It is also true that, having entered the discussion in the character of a friendly adviser and a great Power, we are forced to retire with a hint that we are still ready to advise and still able to assist. In all this there is much that would be humbling, were it not that on the whole such is the tenour of human affairs, and the occasional triumph which seems an exception is generally an illusion, at best a dearly-bought victory, or a doubtful advantage. We are as we were, and if that can hardly be said of the state of things which we had hoped to improve, or to save from the downward course, we have, happily, no reason to believe that we have aggravated the mischief or given encouragebelieve that we have aggravated the mischief or given encouragement to future aggression.

No line of life ought to produce better men than the practice of medicine. That which can only be an occasional luxury of others, the relief of pain, is their daily trade. That which is the study of few but the rich and leisurely—the wonderful operations of nature—is their constant business to notice and comprehend. They follow no dublous principles like the lawyer; they feel no scruples of intellect and conscience like the clergyman; they need not be ordered to march and sountermarch, to sail or stay schore, like the soldier and sailor; they may lead a life, if they please, at once useful, elevating, independent, and profitable. But the "good physician" is, practically, very hard to find. There are plenty of flourishing practitioners—practitioners glib at long Latin compounds and prescriptions, and speciality men, who make their fortune and amuse wealthy patients with speculum or stethoscope. But the man we have in our mind, and ought to meet with every day instead of merely now and then, is he who comprehends the noble nature of his profession. With "heart of lion and hand of silk"—tender to feel for pain, but with nervee of steel, and brain No line of life ought to produce better men than the practice of -tender to feel for pain, but with nerves of steel, and brain as clear and sound as a bell when he deals with it—the man we mean approaches the sick bed in palace or cottage-

Reverently but courageously he waits upon Nature, tries to learn her mind, and obey it; makes himself her pupil always—her master, never; learns while he teaches, and observes while he decides. For such, how splendid are the rewards which his profesgides. For such, how splendid are the rewards which his profession promises. Even worldly prosperity will surely follow the curse which rational treatment effects; but this, to the kind of many which rational treatment effects; but this, to the kind of many we have in view, will be a secondary consideration. We seem to have a glimpse of such a character in the young surgeon of the Alabama, who was the only one of her officers to go down with that immous and ill-fated cruiser. The hero of the fight off Cherbourg seems to us, indeed, to have been Ernest John Llewellyn, though we can only judge him by the last incident of his life. We are told that he had been a distinguished student of medicine, and gained rewards and medals during his noviciate; and, for the most part, the "true physician" is sure to prove a skilful and learned gained rewards and medals during his noviciate; and, for the most part, the "true physician" is sure to prove a skilful and learned one. Indeed, it is the view of his profession that presents itself to a real and ardent student which ought, we maintain, to make a good doctor essentially and before everything a humane, self-sacrificing, and devoted one. Mr. Llewellyn appears to have been such, at least if his career—as we do not doubt—was of a colour with its close. He was surgeon to the Alabama, and of course responsible for her wounded. Observe, then, how he fulfilled his charge upon a sinking deck. The Alabama was down in the water, till the muzzles of her guns were washing in the sea; she was obviously foundering, and the order was given to get the hurt men into bosts. Only two of these were uninjured, and the meaning was that the hale must swim for their lives, while the bleeding sallors were put in safety. There was naturally great confusion and a rush of "egotista" to the side—one of whom, quite unburt, would have pressed into the There was naturally great confusion and a rush of "egotists" to the side—one of whom, quite unhurt, would have pressed into the boat. But the young doctor had to see all his patients stowed away first, and he stopped the sneaking lubber. "See," he said, "I want to save my life as much as you, but the wounded must be taken care of first." They sung out to him to come over the side, taken care of first." They sung out to him to come over the side, "We have room enough for you, doctor," the wounded part of the crew called out; but his answer was: "I won't help to peril you, my men. Shove off." He couldn't tend their hurts upon that foundering ship's deck, but he could perform his duty still by helping to save their lives. With the sound men he had nothing to the the side wars in his charge and that is how he street it. ing to save their lives. With the sound men he had nothing to do; but the sick were in his charge, and that is how he stock to it. We protest we would give, were we his captain, half the prizes of the Alabama to recover his young life; for the ship went shortly down, and he upon it. Nor was anything afterwards seen of the Alabama's surgeon. If anybody is desirous of getting rid of guiness, it seems to us that a menument to this young Englishman might very well absorb them.

FATAL EXCURSION. [From the Fermanagh Mail.]

FATAL EXCURSION.

[From the Fermanagh Mail.]

Tussnay was to have been the annual fete day at Portora Royal School, and greet preparations were made to have the distribution of prizes, and the accompanying exercises and amusements on a scale working of the manner in which Mr. Steele has made this public celebration become a gala day not for the school alone, but the town and country. But another celebration—one sad and terrible as unexpected—was fated to mark the day, and turn it from one of eagerly expected enjoyment into one of sorrow and horror.

On Monday, while preparations were being made for the mext day's prize distribution and the festivities to be connected with it, four of the boarders, named Millar, Algeo, Chester, and Hetherlogton, stole away on a boating excursion in a two-oared gig of the modern laniastic construction, belonging to one of their senior school-follows. How they managed to go a long way down the lake in such a thing, and in the teeth of what sailors call half a gale of wind, we do not understand. But they did get down for several miles, the wash occasionally pitching into their sadly unsuitable craft. At last they began to consider it high time to put about, and, after consulting on the matter made the attempt. As soon as the boat was brought breadside to wind she filled. Chester, losing his presence of mind on seeing the boat full of water, leaped out. He sank at one. Millar, who could swim, leaped after him, but he had no chance of assisting his friend, for the poor lad did not appear again. Millar then contrived to get the boat turned over on her gun wale, and there who were left clambered on to the keel, and clang there, as the boat drifted before the wind and was in the direction of the Lurg shore. They had stolen away about ten o'clock, and the boat filled with them about one. For a considerable time, perhaps an hour and a half, they drifted repidly, growing benumbed with the immersion and terror, but holding on to the keel, in which position he clung for a considerable time,

THE CONFESSIONAL—Mr. Grieve, 28, Clerk-street, Edinburgh, was agreeably surprised on Monday by one of the Roman Catholic Priests of Broughton-street calling at his shop and handing over to him the sum of £20 3s. 6d., which was abstracted from his shop upwards of sever years ago by a young lad.—Scotsman.

NO HOME COMPLETE without a WILLOOX AND GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.—Simple, compact, efficient, durable, and noiselees. Warranted to tailfi all the requirements of a perfect family Machine. Prospectus free on application at 185, Begent-street.—[Advertisement.]

General Rebs.

The new French iron-clad frigate, the Flandre, which has just been launched at Cherbourg, will carry thirty-sight guus, and have engines of a force of 1,000 horse power.

Thus Richmond Examiner estimates the number of men killed in both armies, Confederate and Federal, during the month of May

both armies, Contederate and Federal, during the month of May at 70 000.

The Gibraliar Chronicle records the death of Lieutenant Charles Gurney, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, who had left Malta on leave of absence. This officer arrived at Gibraliar in the Ripon on the 28th May, and two or three days afterwards proceeded to Cadiz by land. The account generally circulated of the accident which led to his death is this:—"Whilst travelling on horseback at night he was overtaken by a thunderstorm in the neighbourhood of the town of Conil. His horse taking fright at the lightning, threw his rider over a precipice by the road side. Mr. Gurney was picked up with his skull badly fractured, and conveyed to Cadiz, where, after lingering some days, he expired."

The Richmond Examiner says, "The Confederate States Treasury is, for the first time in the history of the Government, without a dollar to pay anybody with. Much grumbling is indulged in on that subject."

The Richmond Examiner says, "The Confederate States Treasury is, for the first time in the history of the Government, without a dollar to pay anybody with. Much grumbling is indulged in on that subject."

The New York papers say that men are so scarce in Richmond that women have been called on to act as clerks in the Post-office and Government departments. At Mobile the post-office is said to be eastirely served by women.

Among the miscellaneous payments in the civil service estimates for the year are:—Postage of order for inserting the name of the Princess of Wales in the Prayer-book, £65; fees on installation of Prince Alfred as K.G., £552; fees on account of the funeral of Lord Clyde at Westminster Abbey, £147; deposit for dock dues on removing the E! Toussain into the Mersey, £150; schooling and return to New Zealand of Wiremi Ropa, £200; poor-law inspector for relief of sundry destitute Poles, £333.

"The captain of the Kearsage," says the Moniteur, "has called on Admiral Dupouy, at Cherbourg, to thank him for his attention, and assure him that he always intended to scrupulously respect the French waters, but that he could not feel the less gratified that the Couroune, by returning into the roadstead, had testified the confidence felt in the assurances which he had given. The officers of the Alabams, who are now at Cherbourg, have also expressed to the maritime prefect, in their own name and that of the crew, their gratitude for the care and consideration they have met with, both before and after the combat."

Last year Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, of Nazing Park, Essex, sent out to Messrs. Bethune, Hunter, and Co., of Wellington, in New Zealand, one of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's wedding cakes, with instructions that it should be divided amongst some of the most loyal of the New Zealand chiefs. Mrs. Archdeacon Hadfield, in writing to the lady of the Bishop of Wellington, writes as follows:—"Otaki, 9th January, 1861.—We had Thompson's feast on the lat of January. The dinner table was very prett

casion will be sent to Colonel Faimer. (Signed) KATE HADFIFIELD."

WE regret to announce the death of Sir William Christopher Codrington, M.P. for the eastern division of Gloucester. The hon-bronet was taken ill with an attack of bronchitis, which terminated fatally.

On Thursday, a shocking affair took place at Clay-cross, Derbyshire. A man named M'Morrough, aged about sixty years, had been receiving some money, and had gone home very much the worse for liquor. This so enraged his wife that while he was lying saleep she set fire to his clothes. Before he awoke he was dreadfully burned, and he rushed out of the house and got the assistance of the police. She was subsequently locked up. M'Morrough is under the care of Dr. Wilson, but is in a very dangerous state, fears being entertained that he will not recover. His wife was taken before the magistrates, at Alfreton, on Friday last, and remanded — Manchester Examiner.

A Highlander, named Hugh Main, formerly a lock-keeper on

Manchester Examiner.

A Highlander, named High Main, formerly a lock-keeper of the Aberdeen and Inverury Canal, died at Aberdeen on Tuesday at the age of 103 years. He retained all his faculties unimpaired to the last, and was walking about within a few days of his death.—

The Court.

Prince Arthur, attended by his governor, Major Elphinstone, Royal Artillery, and his private tutor, the Rev. W. R. Jolly, embarked at Woolwich on board the paddlewheel steam vessel Vivid, 2 guns, 350 tons, and 160-horse power, Staff-Commander Allen, or a summer trip on the Continent. The Prince will make a short acjourn with the Court at Brussels and at the Palace of Lacken, after which it is his present intention to proceed to Germany. A few weeks ago a small pleasure skiff, about 15th in length, built by White and Co., of Cowes, on a principle which prevents it sinking, well fitted with air-tight cases, &c., was received at Woolwich for the Prince's special use and practice at the oar on the Thames. This boat was shipped with the Prince's baggage on board the Vivid, and will be conveyed to Germany, in order that the Prince, at his own earnest desire, may continue this healthful practice and recreation on the Rhine.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the younger members of the royal family, is expected to leave Windsor Castle on or about the 9th of next month for Osborne, where the Queen will probably remain a short period and again return to Windsor Castle for a few days, after which it is understood that her Majesiy will leave for Scotland, where the Court will reside during the autumn.

The Raccon, 22, screw corvette, Count Gleichen, with Prince Alfred on board, sailed from Spithead on Saturday afternoon, for Scotland. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at the Clarence-yard during the morning, and embarked on baard the Fire Queen steam vessel, Master F. W. Paul, in which he proceeded to Spithead, and went on board the Baccon to visit his royal brother. The Prince of Wales went to sea in the corvette as far as St. Helen's, where he re-embarked on board the Fire Queen steam vessel, Master F. W. Paul, in which he proceeded to Helen's, where he re-embarked on board the Fire Queen steam vessel, Master F. W. Paul, in which he proceeded to harbour about four o'clock. The visit was strictly private. His royal

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

There is plenty of work now to be done in all departments of the garden. The showers have been of great assistance in advancing vegetation, though the cold and cutting winds have retarded much that would otherwise have been in a more forward state.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

KITCHEN GARDEN—Broccoll, cauliflowers, savoys, winter greens, and cabbage require the same continuous treatment; pricking out from the seed bed, planting, and hoeing up. Clear asparagus beds from weeds, and water in dry weather. As soon as the heads are cut of artichokes, pull up or cut the stalks close to the ground; remove dead leaves, fork out the soil lightly around, and then mulch them. If the black fly appears on broad beans cut away the part infested, and top crops coming into flower. Plant out main crops of celery into trenches. Earth up dwarf kidney beans. Gather as fast as the pods appear, in order to prolong their productiveness. Sow Paris or Bath cos lettuce in drills, where they are to remain after being thinned out. Top the tall sorts of peas, and give the roots manure water to fill out the pods. Keep potatoes clear of weeds, and mulch between the rows if possible. Continue to sow the main crop of turnips for winter use, and thin out former sowing a foot apart.

radiance for succession in a cool, most situation; also spinach. Sow the main crop of turaips for winter use, and thin out former sowings a foot apart.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Look over flower beds repeatedly, loosen the earth round roots, and keep clear of weeds. See that the young shoots of verbenas, petunias, &c, are neatly regulated and pegged down. Tie up dahlias as they advance, and remove buds which show to prove inferior flowers. Gather the seed-pods of pansies and polyanthuses as they ripen. Propagate antirrhinums, pentstemons, phloxes, double-flowering perennials, and other showy herbaceous plants by cuttings. They take root freely under the sha'e of a north wall. Bud roses in cloudy or showery weather, and give the autumn flowering varieties plenty of manure water.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Protect fruit from the birds by wall-nets. Currants in the open ground should be covered with matting, not only as a protection from birds, but to prolong the fruit in perfection. Thin out grass shoots of gooseberries to admit the sun to the fruit. Clear raspeerries from straggling suckers, to admit the sun and air between the rows, being careful, however, not to injure suckers intended for next year's bearing. Pay early attention to strawberries, by pegging down or fresh potting.

VOLUNTEER INTELLIGENCE.

VOLUNTEER INTELLIGENCE.

THE annual inspection of the London Rifle Brigade by its honorary colonel, his Roya! Highness the Duke of Cambridge, took place on Saturday evening, in Hyde-park, in the presence of her Royal Highness the Duchess and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and a large number of members of the aristocracy and spectators. The brigade, to the number of about 650 of all ranks, paraded at the foot of the Duke of York's Monument, St. James's-park, and marched, under command of Lieut-Colonel Warde, assisted by Majors Rose and Pawson, and Captain and Adjutant Ewens, via Birdcage-walk and Constitution-hill, to Hyde-park, where ground had already been taken up, and was admirably kept throughout by about two hundred of the Ist Surrey Rifles. After performing a variety of difficult battalion movements, including marching and forming and wheeling in square, the brigade were exercised in light infantry drill and skirmishing order. Column was reformed at the sound of the bugle by the double, and the wonderful facility with which the movement was effected, and every man not only found his company but his place in his company, was truly astounding, and again drew down the high encomiums of his royal highness and the staff officers who accompanied him. This was the close of the evolutions, and square having been again formed, his royal highness with his staff rode into the centre.

The Duke of Cambridge addressed the regiment to the following effect:—Lieutenant-Colonel Warde and London Rifle Brigade,—You have gone through, I should think, nearly all the movements that are laid down in the drill book, and have been put to a very severe test. I must say that I am not only most perfectly satisfied that this regiment is in a most efficient state, but I wish I could say that I had not seen regular regiments drill half as well as the brigade has this day. Throughout the whole of the very difficult movements you have gone through hore bedoing justice unless I paid Colonel Warde the compliment to say that he is a most e

attendance, and the way in which they had gone through the inspection, the brigade marched off with its band amidst renewed cheering.

The annual inspection of the London Scottish corps took place on Saturday evening. It was originally intended to hold the inspection in Regent's-park; but, owing to the fact of the West Middlesx Rifles, who had promised to keep the ground, at the last moment deciling to do so, there was no alternative but that of holding it in Burton's Court, a large enclosed green, facing Ohelsea Oollega. Here, then, the corps, numbering over 800 rank and file, assembled under the command of Lieut-Oolonel Lord Elcho. Colonel M'Murdo, the official inspecting officer, shortly afterwards rode on to the ground, and was received with a general salute. Having examined the rifles, and taken up his position at the saluting point, Lord Elcho put his men through some of the most intricate of battalion maneouvres, which were mostly executed with a steadiness and soldierlike bearing that earned for the corps the applicate of those present. Their marching was excellent. At the conclusion of the evolutions, Colonel M'Murdo briefly addressed the corps, in the course of which he said he had attentively watched their drill, and he confessed he had great pleasure in expressing to them his satisfaction at the manner in which they had gone through it, and he confessed he had great pleasure in expressing to them his satisfaction at the manner in which they had gone through it, and he confessed he had great pleasure. He was allad to be able to tell them that their movements generally. He was glad to be able to tell them that their movements were steady, and their bearing most soldierlike. He was also glad to see so many old uniforms, for it looked as though they did some work. For his part, he always wore his uniform to rags. (Laughter.) He was aware that he was only addressing half the London Scottish, but he was, nevertheless, very glad to see so many of the regiment under arms. He had had many opportunities latel

soldierlike; their efficiency was quite ample, and they were fit to stand before an enemy.

Lord Elcho, in a few words, thanked the gallant colonel for his kind remarks, and said he had no doubt they would have due weight with the corps he had the honour of commanding.

The regiment then marched off the ground.

The annual inspection of the London Irish took place on Saturday evening in that part of Hyde-park on the northern side of the Serpentine, near the Knightsbridge Barracks.

Colonel Erskine was the inspecting officer, and the London Irish, to the number of about 300, or six companies, was under the comof Lieut-Colonel the Marquis of Donegall, Major Verner, and Captain and Adjutant Daubeny. The ground was kept in a very efficient manner by about 250 of the 3rd City of London, under command of Major Richards and Captain and Adjutant Farnivall.

The corps having been through a large number of the standard and Adjutant

very efficient manner by about 250 of the 3rd City of London, under command of Major Richards and Captain and Adjutant Furnivall.

The corps having been through a large number of battalion movements, including firing by sections, companies, wings, and battalions by the marquis, and through the manual and platoon exercises by Major Verner, were formed up in column, and Colonel Erskine addressed them. He observed that, having fingpeted the London Irish last year, he was able to draw a comparison between their efficiency at that and the present time, and he had great pleasure in informing them that the result was highly favourable. Their improvement had been very great, especially in skirmlshing, and they were now efficient as light troops, as well as in close formation. He was most struck with their steadiness in line, and in the first part of their parade he felt inclined to praise them for their silence in the ranks, but during the latter part he heard that talking he ought not to have heard, and therefore he would defer praise on that score for another year. In forming the line officers should always take care to call the halt before they reached it, and then dress up, and not have to dress back. Upon the whole, however, he was exceedingly satisfied, and if he were not to make a most favourable report to the Secretary of State for War, he felt he would be doing the regiment a great injustice.

The proceedings then closed.

The annual inspection of the Second City of London corps by Lieut-Colonel Morris took place on Saturday evening at the Government Stores, Pimilico. 130 men were on parade under Major Spottiswoode. The movements gone through were the same as on other similar occasions, and at the conclusion the n en were formed into a square, and addressed by Colonel Morris. He had little to say, but he regretted that there was such a poor muster. This year their strength on paper was greater than last year, but they mustered less. In the manual and platoon they had made mistakes, which showed that they did n

MEETING OF CROWNED HEADS IN BAVARIA.

MEETING OF CROWNED HEADS IN BAVARIA.

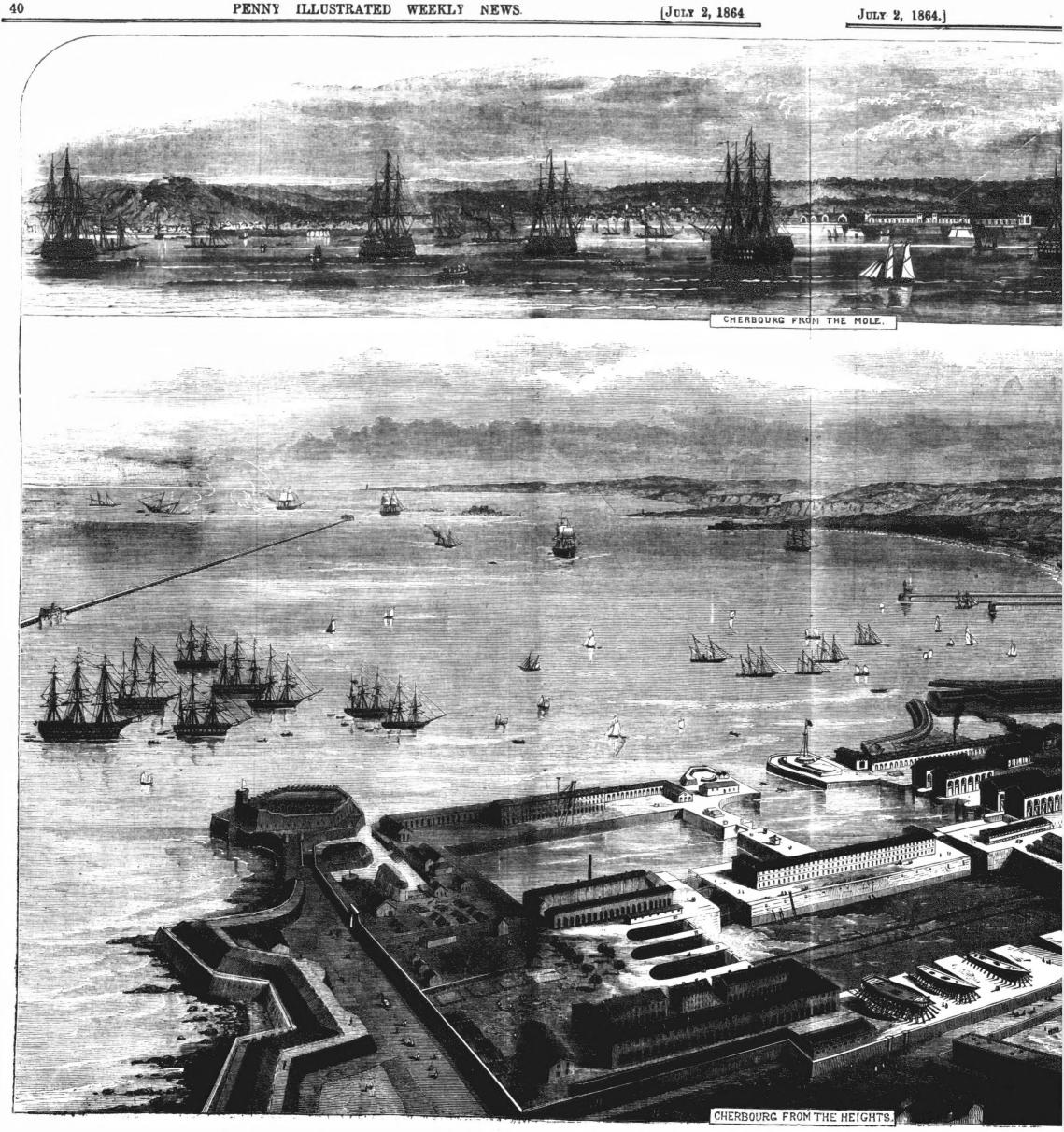
A COMMUNICATION from Kissengen of the 19th says:—

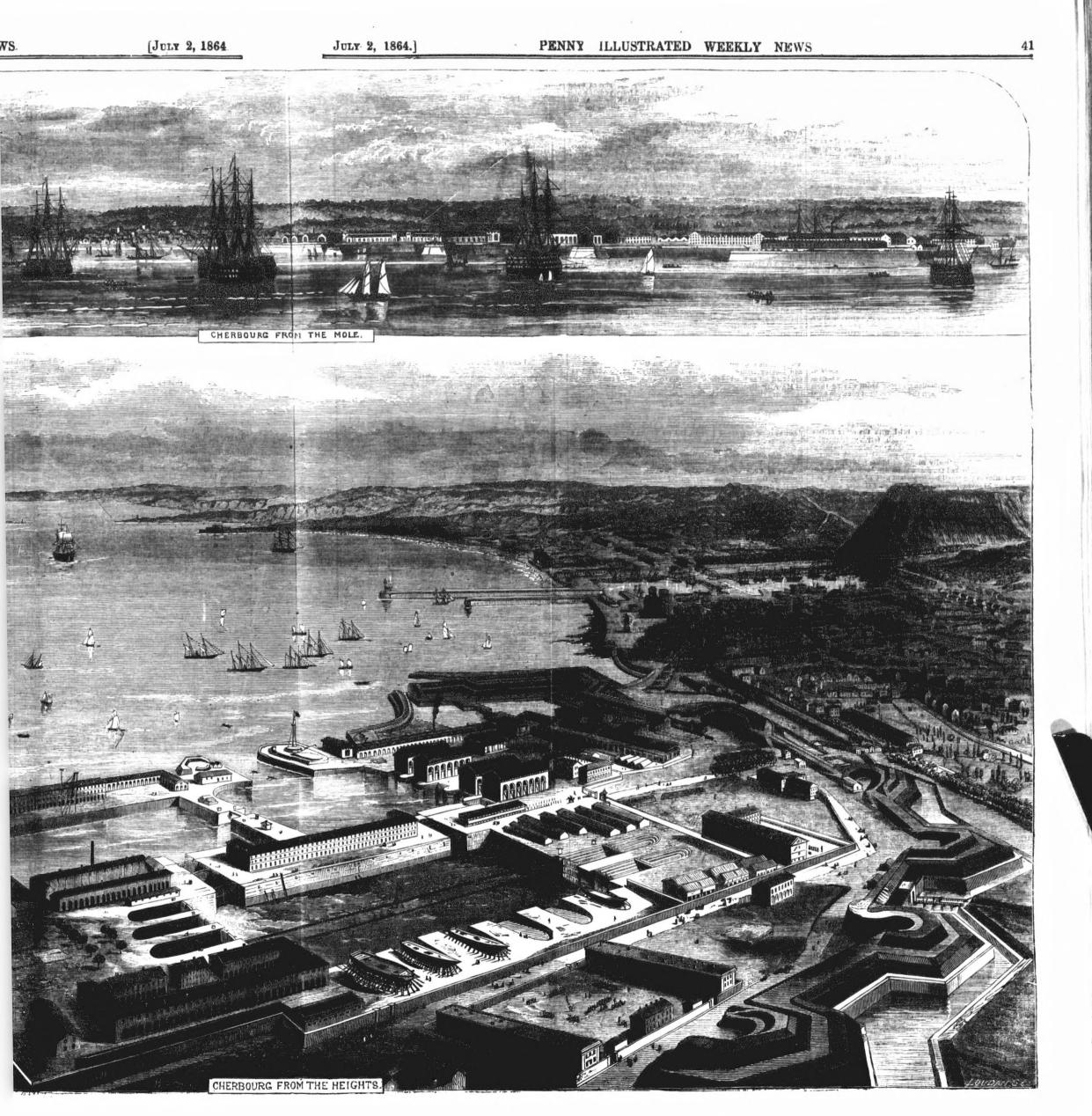
"The telegraph has already informed you that the arrival of the Emperor and Empress of Russia was closely followed by that of their Austrian majesties. The former sovereigns alighted at the Kurhaus, and there are only two houses between that and where the Emperor and Empress of Austria reside. The Czar has brought with him his two sons, the Grand Dukes Paul and Bergey, and his daughter, the young Grand Dukess. Francis Joseph, being the last comer, visited the Emperor Alexander II through a pelting rain the morning after their arrival. The Empress of Austria, who was suffering from the fatigue of her journey, had not yet left her apartments. The Emperor of Austria wore the uniform of a Russian general. A short time after the Czar, in the dress of a general of Austrian cavalry, and attended by Prince Dolgoruki, one of his aides-de-camp, returned the visit. In the evening, the two Emperors, in plain clothes, and accompanied by the Empress of Russia, made their appearance on the grand promenade. It would be impossible to mention the number of Russians and English who are now here. The crowd is immense, and the august visitors have some difficulty in walking about, so eager is every one to get a sight of them. The two sovereigns salute with great amiability the persons around them. During the promenade the Empress of Russia took the arm of the Emperor of Austria. Her countenance bears the traces of the physical sufferings for the alleviation of which she has visited Kissengen. As the daughter of the Grand Duke of Darmstadt she had when young, the reputation of being endowed with the most amiable qualities, and that character has increased since she has become an empress. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg is also at Kissengen; his presence here shows that the last word as to the succession of the Duchies is not yet spoken in favour of the Prince of Augustenburg. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg is also at Kissengen; his presence here shows

on the promenade, the Count de Rechberg conversing with Baron de Pfordten. The King of Bavaria is among the latest arrivals."

Our Home Forces—The naval force which we have at hand, and which could be sent to sea immediately, is as follows, viz:—The Edgar, wooden ship, 600-horse power, 71 guns, 3094 tons, 810 officers and men: the Warrior, iron-cased ship, 1,250-horse power, 40 guns, 6,109 tons, 705 officers and men; Black Prince, iron-cased ship, 1,250-horse power, 41 guns, 6,109 tons, 705 officers and men; Prince Consort, iron-cased wooden ship, 1,000-horse power, 35 guns, 4,045 tons, 605 officers and men; Hector, iron-cased ship, 800-horse power, 28 guns, 4,089 tons, 530 officers and men; Defence, iron-cased ship, 600-horse power, 16 guns, 3,720 tons, 457 officers and men; Lavora, wooden frigate, 400-horse power, 35 guns, 2,558 tons, 515 officers and men; Gelatea, wooden frigate, 26 guns, 800-horse power, 3,227 tons, 515 officers and men; Wolverine, wooden corvette, 400-horse power, 21 guns, 1,753 tons, 275 officers and men; Research, iron-cased wooden ship, 2 0-horse power, 4 guns, 1,253 tons, 135 officers and ren; Enterprise, iron-cased wooden sloop, 160-horse power, 4 guns, 993 tons, 121 officers and men; Geyzer, paddle-wheel wooden sloop, 280-horse power, 6 guns, 1,054 tons, 175 officers and men; Assurance wooden gun vessel, 200-horse power, 4 guns, 681 tons, 90 officers and men; Salamis, paddle-wheel wooden steam-vessel, 250-horse power, 2 guns, 65 officers and men.

NAVAL ADB-DE-CAMP TO THE QUEEN.—Captain Alfred Phillips Ryder, commodore of the first-class, and Controller-General of the Coast Guard, and of the Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, who has been appointed by the First Lord of the Admiralty to be naval aide-de camp to her Majesty, Vice-Captain Harry Edmund Edgell, C.B., promoted to active flag rank, entered the navy in 1833. Hi obtained the rank of lieutenant, July 2, 1841, and from the following Soptember until 1845, served on the Mediterranean station in the Belvidera. He was advanced to comman





Theatricals. Music, etc.

HER MAJESTY'S—Beethoven's great opera of "Fidelio" was again produced on Saturday and Wednesday, with the greatest success, with Mdle. Titiens as Leonora, in which it may be truly said she surpasses all her other performances; surpasses her Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni; surpasses her other Leonora in the "Trovatore," which should not be mentioned in the same breath with "Fidelio;" surpasses her Norms; surpasses even her Valentine in the "Huguenota," reputed to be one of the grandesi dramatic and lyric achievements of modern times. By her performance of Leonora, indeed, Mdle. Titiens has earned a title to be placed on the highest pinnacle of renown, side by side with the greatest artists. Her performance is not only one of consummate art, but of unquestionable genius. That Mdlle. Titiens possessed the loftiest tragic power and the profoundest musical feeling everybody knew; but it remained for Leonora to prove the possession of that abstraction and abandonment which only belongs to the most gitfed, and which constitutes the special line to be drawn between genius and talent Mdlle Titiens has brought the London world, critical and non-critical, to her feet, by means of the profoundest and most difficult music ever written for the human voice—by means of, perhaps, the loveliest and most postical creation in the whole range of the tyric drama. The manifest characteristic of Mdlle. Titien's Leonora is its tenderness; and even while the tragic element is never abandonsed, the pathetic phrase is made to predominate. Need we point out how exqubilely true to nature the artist is in this respect? Indeed, the sensibility of Mdlle. Titiens is that quality which, more than any other; places her alongside of Mailibran and Grisi, and enables her to hold sway over her audience with almost superhuman power. This power, in a great measure, is due to voice, almost exceptional in its touching quality and expression, and which Mdlle. Titiens manages with more striking effect in Leonora than in any other character in which we have se

splendidly given. To the small part of it amusers are voice or ant. Santley lent numeral importance, and the finale of finales gained additional strength and grandeur in consequence. The band and chorus was magnificent throughout, and the greatest possible praise is due to Signor Arditi for a performance at once so complete and admirable.

BOYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The great success achieved last scasen by Mdile. Artot, ast Her Majesty's Theatre, as Maris, in the "Figlia del Rieggimento," cannot have been forgotten. Mdile. Artot was successful not only as singer, but actress. Her striptiliness and piquancy were eminently conspicuous in the first act; and her grace, cases, and lady-like deportment were no less to'be noticed in the last. As a vocaist, Mdile. Artot exhibited all the merits and peculiarities of her renowned preceptress, Madame Viardot-Garcia. Her style was ingenious, dashing, and fearless, and her facility was remarkable. Mdile. Artot cannot complain of her reception at the Royal Italian Opera on her first appearance. Evidently the impression she made last year had not been forgotten. She was welcomed very heartily, and the andience seemed to recognise the presence of a real artist. Mdile. Artot's singing and acting are sure to recommend themselves to the public Both are slightly demonstrative, and a little ultra exhibition of means in this high sensetional age is absolutely necessary to success. Mdile. Artot is a strong colourist, but stops short of exaggeration. To a voice of great natural flexibility, cultivisted to the highest degree, and sufficiently sweet in quality when not forced, she adds a very impulsive manner and a freedom of style which have powerful recommendations. That Mdile. Artot was a great and legitimate success there was no doubt. She was recalled after the first act, and again at the fall of the currian, and each time was received with loud and prolonged acclamations. The other principal parts were thus existence of the selection for the first act, and again at the fall of the curr

Philip proceeds to force, declares herself a Jewess. The King is horror-stricken, and Juan, breaking in the door, which Florinda had fastened, to prevent the King and Juan meeting, rushes upon Philip with drawn sword, and is only prevented from running him through by Florinda screaming out. "It is the King." At the same moment Charles enters, and quiets all animosities, by his imperial authority, declaring Philip and Juan to be brothers, and at the same time pronouncing Florinda to be no Jewess, but a lady every way worthy, in religion and rank, to be maked to Juan. The acting was admirable throughout, that of Mdlle. Colas indeed inimitable. Mdlle Colas had many phases of passion to delineate, and two distinct characters to realize. She succeeded in everything; but the spectator may be puzzled which to admire most, the love, sorrows, and intense feeling so powerfully depicted in Pilorinda, or the exquisite drolleries and pretty mischlevous ways assumed as the boy Feblo. Two of the scenes of Florinda are profoundly tragic, and in them Mdlle. Colas reated a deep impression. The success of Mdlle. Colas was the greatest she has yet achieved. Mr. George Vining played the part of the willy, calculating Philip with consummants tact. Mr. Nelson looked the part of the bold, dashing Don Juan to the life, and played it well. Mr. Marston made a good deal of the small part of the Emperor by a real actor's skill. The play has been well "mounted." The bouddir of Florinda is a magnificent set scene, and the chapel in the monastery a real chef drawer of scenic painting.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The annual rose show, which is regarded as one of the most prominent fotes of the season, took place on Saturday at the Crystal Palace, and it was thoroughly seccessful, as it deserved to be. The building was crowded. So great was the crush in the latter part of the day that immess numbers betook themselves to the grounds, which looked at from the bilconners betook themselves to the promother fotes of the season, took place on Saturday at the st

with Miss Pyne.

Signora Amalia Patti—a younger sister, we believe, of Adelina and Carlotta—is on her voyage from America, and is to make her debut in England at the approaching Birmingham Festival.

Mr. And Mrs. Alfred Wigan's Miscellangous Bradings—We are glad to learn that these popular artistes will shortly appear before the public in an entertainment which promises to be of a very high order. They will give a series of readings from the works of Shakapere and the modern poets and prose writers. It is well known that Mr. Wigan has lately turned his attention to some of the principal Shakaperian characters, and no doubt the public will be anxious to learn how an actor of Mr. Wigan's originality of conception will interpret the masterpieces of our great dramatist. In Mrs. Wigan he will have a supporter who, in her numerous and varied voles, is second to no actress on our stage; and we shall rejoice if those readings lead to an extension of her repertoire into those higher walks of the drama for which she has given so many proofs of aptitude. The first reading will take place at Apsley House on Monday afternoon next, at three o'clock.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES REGATTA.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES REGATTA.

This regatts came off on Thursday and Friday week. The first day was very unpropitious, rain failing during a great portion of the time; but on the second day things were brighter, and there was a good attendance. The Grand Challenge Cup Race, for eight-oared boats, was won by the Kingston Rowing Club, beating Trinity Hall and the London Rowing Club. The latter, although dead to windward and had most lumpy water, while the others were tolerably caim, still came away with a slight lead and held it for a quarter of a mile, while the Kingston men in the best place were maintaining an even race with the Cambridge. At length the desperate work in the London boat slackened, and Kingston, putting on a spurt, finally passed them at Remenham, the Cambridge doing the same almost immediately afterwards; but in the shoot over to the Poplars, when the labour became somewhat less, the London men decreased the lead slightly, but the Kingston, which is mainly composed of old University men both from Oxford and Cambridge, maintained their lead of Trinity Hall, which in its turn kept the London three-quarters of a clear length astern. At Poplar Point even a desperate race was being made by the London men to endeavour to reclaim their position, but their condition told the tale that there was not enough left in them. Kingston won by a clear length. Cambridge second, by a length and a quarter. Time, eight minutes.

The next day the Kingston Club were again successful in the final heat for the prize against the Oxford University College, completing the distance in seven minutes forty-two seconds, with the wind dead against them.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Lord Palmerston, under the sanction of her Majesty, has conferred a pension of one hundred per annum on our truly English poeters. Eliza Cook. It may be questioned whether a pension from the Civil List was ever conferred which gave more satisfaction to the people. We are also glad to be authorized to state that a new volume of poems from the pen of this gifted lady will be forthcoming in the autumn of this year. An original poem of considerable length will be given in the volume, and will doubtless be heartily welcomed by her "world of friends." We have been favoured with a glance at the forthcoming volume, and can promise that Eliza Cook will fully sustain the fame she has justly acquired.

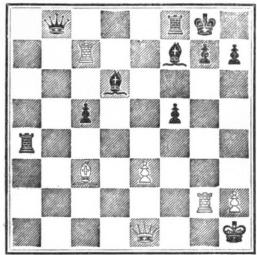
Honnman's Tas is choice and strong, moderate in price, and lesome to use. These advantages have secured for this Tea a general preference. It is sold in packets by 2.280 Accuta.—[Advertisement.]

For Evert Horse an Excellion Family Skwing and Sarrendering Machine is the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Prospectua free. Whighs in d Mann. 143, Holborn Bars. Manufactory, Ipswich.—[Advertisement.]

True uncoloured teas are now supplied by Mesa-ra. Baker and Baker Tes Merchants, Loudon, through their agents in town and country. These tess combine finesterms with lessing strangth, and are more wholesome than the tes in ordinary use, hence their great demand.—[Advertisement.]

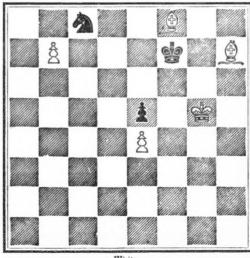
Thess.

Problem No. 189.—By W. Grimshaw, Esq. Black.



White White to move, and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 190 .- By R. B. WORMALD, Esq.



White to move, and mate in three moves.

[From the appendix to Mr. Wormald's work on the "Opening Openings of Chess."]

and in the tenency referred to in our provid

ame played in the tourney re	terred to in our previous numb
White.	Black.
Mr. A.	Mr. F.
1. P to K 4	1. P to K 4
2. K Kt to B 3	2. Q Kt to B 3
3. P to Q B 3	3. Kt to K B 3
4. P to Q 4	4. Kt takes K P
5. Q P takes P	5. P to Q 4
6. K B to Q Kt 5	6. K B to K 2 (a)
7. Kt to Q 4	7. B to Q 2
8. B takes Q Kt	8 P takes B
9. Castles	9. Castles
10. P to K B 3	10. Kt to Q B 4
11. P to K B 4	11. P to K B 4
12. Q B to K 3	12. P to Q B 4 (b)
13. Q Kt to Q 2	13. P to K R 3
14. Q to K R 5	14 K to R 2
15. Q Kt to K B 3	15. P to K Kt 3
16. Q to K B 8	16. Kt to K 5
17. K Kt to K 2	17. K to Kt 2
18. Kt to K Kt 3	18. P to K Kt 4
19. P takes P	19. P takes P
20. P to K 6 (c)	20. Kt takes Kt
21. Q takes Kt	2t. B takes K P
22. Kt takes Kt P	22. B takes Kt
23. B takes B	23. Q to Q 2
24. B to K 7 (dis ch)	24. K to B 2
25. B takes R	25. Q R takes B
26. Q R to K square	26. Q to Q 3
27. Q to K R 4	27. R to K Kt square
28. K R to B 3	28. R to K Kt 2
29. K R to K 3	Resigned.

(a) This move appears to us decidedly inferior to the one usually adopted here: viz., B to Q B 4.

(b) Lost time, we think.

(c) This is sufficiently decisive, but White had also one or two other modes of continuing the attack, also, we believe, quite conother modes of continuing the attack, also, we believe, quite con-clusively. Kt takes Kt at this point produces some very interesting variations.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALLS.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.—2 to 1 agest Mr. I'Anson's Caller Ou (offered); 9 to 4 agest Mr. Cohen ns. Baktitchi Serai (t); 9 to 1 agest Colonel Biggie ns. Alice (c); 100 to 8 agest Mr. Ambery's Lady de Trafford (t); 100 to 8 agest Mr. Fobert's Oldminster (t).

Goodwood Stakes—4 to 1 agest Lord Glasgow's General Peel (t); 100 to 6 agest Mr. Cartwright's Ely (offered).

St. Leger.—4 to 1 agest Lord Glasgow's General Peel (t); 100 to 6 agest Mr. Cartwright's Ely (offered).

Deriv.—8 to 1 agest Mr Merry's Liddington (offered; 10 to 1 agest the Marquis of Hastings The Duke (offered); 33 to 1 agest Mr. Merry's Wild Charley (t); 33 to 1 agest Mr. Day's Sortie colt (t); 50 to 1 agest Mr. Spencer's Longdown (t); 50 to 1 agest Count F. de Lagrange's Gladiateur (t); 50 to 1 agest Mr. T. Parr's Friday (t), 1,000 to 15 agest Mr. Savile's Bufford (t).

Naw and Police.

POLICE COURTS.

A Surgeon Charged with Rossear - William Henry Viner, a well-dressed young man, described as a surgeon, was brought before Mr. Alderman Stone charged with a robbey. The complainant was a Mr. Thomas Chandler, a surgeon, in Sun-street, Bishopsrate. The prisoner, he said, had been his assistant since the beginning of January last Witness had an upog abup, with a consulting-room behind. On Tuesday week, about four in the afternoon, he left the shop and room in toe prisoner's charge. In a cashbox, which, though itself unlocked, was locked in a drawer of a table in the consulting-roem, he left the soversigns, and from £210. to £4 in silver. He also left 10 is a box in the shop tilt to be used by the prisoner, if need were, in giving change, and also loss in the till a sixpence, a few three-penny pieces, and some coppers. These was then no one in the house het the prisoner and a servant. On returning between nine and tan elocked from the consulting-room had been forced open, and the whole of out the till, and the till was unlocked. He likewise found in the shop two papers, which he knew he had left, and the cashbox, and that the lock of the money gone from the cashbox. Of the money £1 was in sixpences. In a prisoner's time for leaving was ten o'dock at night, or when witnesseroimed if he was absent after that hour. There was no one but the servant in he house when he returned. The prisoner have returned to his surplyment are wards, and witness communicated with the phice on the subject time Oiley, servant to the previous witners, deposed that on the afternoon question, shout helf-past four o'dock, the prisoner left, telling her he was any out for ten minutes to see a child. She then went and ast in the previous ducer, apprehended the prisoner a weak after the robbery in front of the risoner did not return and no one entered the room in the interval. If any one had antered it a bell would have rung. She did not observe any doug the matter with early was a gainea a week, after the robbery in front of the

GUILBBALL

GUILDHALL

A SMART CHASE IN LIGHT AFFARE.—Loads Danisky aged twenty-seven, a musician, who gave his address at 5 Leicester-square, was charged before Mr. Alderman Phillips with stealing the sum of 2s. the property of William Boxall. William Boxall said: I live at 25 Poppini-court, Fleet-street, and am a porter. About twenty minutes to five o'clock this mo-ning I was calcap, and my child was lying at the foot of the bed, when I was awakened by its cries, and I saw the prisoner looking in my face. On seeing me awakened by its cries, and I saw the prisoner looking in my face. On seeing me awakened by its cries, and I saw the prisoner looking in my face. On seeing me awakened by its cries, and I saw the prisoner looking in my face. On seeing me awakened by its cries, and I saw the prisoner looking in the property of the property of the prisoner. Changhter) The prisoner them ran across Fleet-street to the Pusch fifted, close to St. Bride's charch, and up Bride-court, and I followed him in my shirts. Mr. Alderman Phillips: Did he take you into custody for having only your shirt on in a public atreet? (Langhter) Complainant: Db, dear, no, sir; he saw that I had collared the prisoner, and to, of course, no took him. Mr. Alderman Phillips: Did he take you into custody for having only your shirt on in a public atreet? (Langhter). Complainant: Ob; I was there with only my sairt on, and that wann't pleasant is took him. Mr. Alderman Phillips: What sid you do then? Complainant: Ob; I was there with only my sairt on, and that wann't pleasant in the sair was the sair of the simple of the prisoner, into custody and searching him, when he found on him a firm in a purse, 21 loose, and a milature of a lady. The prisoner, on being questioned by the alderman prevended not to understand a worl of English, and the expression of his countersance was stupid in the extreme. Mr. Alderman Phillips then adversed him in French, when he said he was a Frenchman, and had not been to 'he complainant's house at all. A man named Gliver here got i

BOW STREET

BOW STREET.

The Country Man in Losdon—James Hughes, who presented a most ladicrons appearance, being scantily dressed, and much disignered with uddle, was charged with being drunk and incarable of taking care of hirder. He was found by a policeman in Seven Dials in a beipless state of runksmaless. These were a number of lose characters—men and women—gathered round him, and playing tricks upon him, but they took to flight in the approach of the constable. All his coules had been taken from him except his trousers and shirt (ghick were all be had on when placed in the dock). A quantity of ruddle fine been thrown over him, and his hair was an strongly impregnated with it that it looked like a red wig. such as is sometimes worn by comic actors on the stage. His face and neck were as red as a new brick, and his shirt might almost be taken for a "Garbaidi." The prisoner said he was a bairdresser, but having been some time out of employment he had came to London to try to get some engagement. Unfortunately he got druck, and was robbed of what little money he had, and of all his clothing except the trousers and shirt he had on. Even his bots and stockings were taken from him and he was now barefooted. What was more creat even than the robbery was the practical joke of mothe log him with ruddle. He really did not know how to get out of his present pittalle plight and make a fit appearance to go in search of employment. Havely oun of riends in London? Prisoner: Not one; look it know a soul in the town. Mr Henry desired the policeman to take him to the workhouse, where he would be cleaned, and they might perhaps give him some clothes.

MABLEOROUGH STREET.

MABLEOROUGH STREET.

Daring Warch Robbert.—Elizabeth Wilson was charged before Mr. Caox with stealing a watch, value \$25, from the person of Mr. Mortimer Collins, staying at the British Hotel, Cookspur-street. The prisoner was gritter sharged with stealing a watch and chain from the person of M. Mortimer Collins, staying at the British Hotel, Cookspur-street. The prisoner was gritter sharged with stealing a watch and chain from the person of M. Jean is Balmont, residing at Stanhope-street, Bagent's-park. Mr. Mortimer Collins said: About half-past two o'clock that morning he was walking wan the Haymarket on his ways to his hotel, when the prisoner atepped up whim and put her arms round his walst. He pushed the prisoner away, alt then he notined that his watch-hain was hanging down, and that his said that had been stolen. The prisoner rau off, and he pursued; and while stop so a man, shamming intoxication, ran against him, and trad to obstruct it progress. He pushed the man away and continued his chase of the isoner. Having overtaken her, he gave her into custody. In raply to Mr. most, the presentor said he was quite sober at the time. He had just a ted from a friend, and a few minutes before the prisoner accosted him is had looked at his watch, which was worth £25. The prisoner dealed eeing the prosecutor until he charged her with robbing him. Police-contable all Mahon, C 165, said he took charge or the prisoner chuick watch as found in her possession. The second charge was then gone into. M. and de Belmont, a Frenchman, adi: About half-past tweive the previous light he was under the Opers areade, when the prisoner came up to him, le kept a sharp watch on her, and she then coughed, eviewly see green a cocketerata. He missed hie watch, and seeing it in the prisoner made or escape, but after some time he learned that she was in custody on bother charge. The prisoner dealed or escape, but after some time he learned that she was in custody on bother charge.

WORSHIP STREET.

B. GMK.—Elward Barrett, 30, described on the police-sheet as a contractor, 7, Stratford-place, Lvy, lene, Hoxton, was charged with feloniou-ly interarying. Knight, 12; N, said: From information given to me, I went to louse in the rear of the Kingstand-road, and there saw the prisoner, and is him he must consider himself in custody upon a charge of bigamy, for a minute's reflection, he said, "File is a bat job, and if carried cat los the rule of me." He accompanied me willingly. Haif an hour ago saw a woman who stated she was his lawful wife. She gave me the triege certificate I produce, and I believe is now outside this court: The cond wife, a young and neatly-attired person, who was in apparent mental trees, said: My name is Annie Wade; I live at 29, Boston-strees, aking-yroad. I slways believed the prisoner to be a single man—he researched himself as such to me, from the commencement of our acquaint-con. I produce the certificate of our marriage. Mr. Safford, clerk: Do

you wish to say anything? Prisoner evidently felt the critical position in which he had placed himself, and merely replied: No. sir. I shall reserve my defence. Bemanded.

Succited Brattality.—Henry Bemph, a well-dressed middle-aged man, described as an upholeterer, in Elevard-atreet, Bethal-green, was charged before Mr. Cuthbert Ellison with using abasive insulting, and threatening language to a respectable-looking young woman mamed Kins Ellis, aged twonty-three. Mr. Nicholson, the barrister, conducted the case on bashelf of the Society for Improving and Enferring the Laws for the Protection of Women and Children. The complatinant, nine years ago, when fourteen years of age, was employed as a work-girl by a firm in High Holborn, in whose house of business at the same time the defendant was employed as foraman. By giving her a preference of the best work, increasing her wages from 10-to las, per week, and other inducements, he succeeded in sedanting ther, and he kept up a correspondence with her for a considerable time. She at length discovered he was a married man, and it was her fixed determination then to break off all farther communication with him. The complainant stated that on breaking off the sequaintance with the foreward of the was a married man, and it was her fixed determination them to break off all farther communication with him. The complainant stated that on breaking off the sequaintance with the defendant he had assailed her with all fixed of thrests. He had threstened to shoot her, to throw witrio over her, to give her so had a charactarie any place of business which might employ her had they are a large place of grantle produced through the without him was at work. While returning home list, he stopped her in the street near her own house and renewed his invest, the law of the was a way down with development of the work hanged for it, and that he could not han wear over your being the for the was hanged for it, and that he could not have returned to the produced through the produced have retu

which was most unpalatable to the poor man.

SOUTHWARK.

Alleged Attemptate Higher Robert. William Barnard, a tail smart-leoking young fillow, was brought before Mr. Woolrych charged with awalting Mr. Arthur Bann, and stiempting to rob him of a valuable gold watch, in High-sfreet, Borough, under the following daring circumstances: The prosecutor, a solicitor, residing in the Dover-road, said that about half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday night he was passing some shops opposite St George's Charch, for the purpose of crossing over to the Dover-road, towards home. There was a great crowd of paople collected on the spot at the time, and as he was pressing through he rid a ting at his watch-chain, and on putting his hand down he cought hold of the prisoner's hand, and held him until a police on stable came up, when he gave him in custody of attempting to steal his wasch. A mob soon collected and tore his noat, and saveral followed to the station and degred him not to give the prisoner into custody, as he was innocans Mr. Woolrych asked whether he saw the prisoner when hand to his watch-chain. Witness replied in the negative, but he was the only man close to the affe where his watch was deposited. Mr. Woolrych asked whether he had seen him before he made he attempt. He replied in the negative. Witness was forcing his way through one way and the prisoner was coming the other Police-constable 15 M said that he was on duty nearly opposite St George's Church about half-past eleven or Saturday night, when he saw the prosecutor holding the prisoner. Whom he saw the prosecutor holding the prisoner. Whom he gave into united his wasch to a case swilledenty strong for convoltion. Under these circumstances he discharged the prisoner.

Jears Noor ma A New Character — Ann Weller, an elfer'y female, of No. I, Howley-place, Waterloo-road, was sammoned before Mr. Burcham for committing an assault upon and threatening the life of premiah Calvin well known to the public as Jerry Noon, ex-champion of the middle weights. Mr. W. Edwin

LAMBETH.

SINGULAR CASE—Mr R Freemev, a surgeon, and accoucheur, of 53, St. James's-place, New-cross-road. Hatcham, was charged before Mr. Norton with assaulting Sergeant Webb 41 P; and also with assaulting Miss Early Fleet, a young lady to whom he had been paying his addresses as a single mn. Sergeant Webb said that on the night before while on data x Norwood Station he heard a screaming noise, and a cry for poide a short distance off, and on proceeding to the spot, he found the defendant stragging with a young lady then present and his (the defendant's) wife beating him with all her might. He separated them as well as he could and requested the defendant to go away, unon which he kicked him (witness), and he then took him into custody. Miss Emily Fleet said she lived with her mother, a widow lady, residing in Meeting House-lane, Peckham, and that about four months age as he become acquainted with the defendant. He then respressived himself to be a single man, and at his request was permitted by her mother to pay her (witness) attentions. He frequently visited the house as her lover, presented her with his photographic likeness, and was received at her mother's as one of the family, until a rumour had reached them that he was a married man. Witness, in consequence, called at the house of his father, and having learned from his sister are fact of his being married he was refused to visit her, or come to the house. He than wrote several anonymous letters to her mother and herself of an abusive character, and the last of these she euclosed to him at his house. This

with to any supthing? Princers evidently fell the critical position to glocation. Hermanded.

In the control of princers of the control of the control of the control of princers of the control of the c

HAMMERSMITH.

A Promacious Butter.—Samuel Hamson, butler to the Dowager Lady Abinger, of Queen's-gate-te-trace, Kensingtrn, surrendered to his ball before Mr. Logham, on a charge of being drunk and assaulting Levd Abinger. Mr. Levia, of E-y-place, appeared for the defendant. Lord William Frede-lek Abinger stated that he returned home with her ladyship from a party about haif-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, and on antering the half as as we than the defendant had been deinking. He told the defendant that he was drunk, but he replied that he was not. Witness, supposing that there had been a carousal among the servants and being afreid of serious injury in the stables, proceeded through defendant's room, which led to the back yard, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the horses were safe. However, when he got into the room he found a female sitting on the bed, and the defendant represented her to be a friend. She gave winces her name and address, and said the gentleman, pointing to the defendant, had brought her there, and that she had never seen him before. Witness them walked her to the front door, followed by the defendant, who used very foul language, and said he hated Lady Abinger, and that he would not overve was not any gentleman who would sitter, and he requested the defendant in the following him to remain any longer in the house. He refused, and wisness then took him by the coller for the purpose of removing him from the house, not using any more force than was necessary. The defendant resisted and struck the defendant in return. They had a savere struggle Witness knocked him down, and they had a fight. Her ladyship being in a nervous state he was very anxious that there should not be any more noise than was necessary, and when his servant eams up he requested him to pacify the defendant. Witness then the defendant is he in now was the prepared for fighting. The defendant struck him on the face and gave him ablack eye. Witness fought him again. The defendant and very word in the adjoining room,

GREENWICH.

GREENWICH.

COMMITAL OF A PRITENDED DEAF AND DUMS BROGING LETTER
IMPOSTOR—William Symmek, a man about fifty, was brought up on remand
before Mr. Traill charted with sudeaveuries to obtain charitable contributions by false presences. From the evidence of Police-consisble 321 R, it
stypersed that he took the prisoner into custody at Lewisham, where he was
begging, having a paper representing that he was by profession a hairdresser and was both deaf and domb. Mr. Traill implication as hairdresser and was both deaf and domb. Mr. Traill implicated it anything was
known of the prisoner. Sergeant King, 27 R, and that the prisoner had
bean recognised at the Maidstone prison as having been committed for three
months on a charge of using insulting language to a female at Granbrock.
On that occasion, when before the magistrates, he pretended to be deaf and
dumb, and during his three months incarceration he was not known to have
spoken. On being discharred, however, he met one of the warders of
Maidstone faoi in the street, and inquired of him the road to some town,
not knowing who the warder was as the time, he being in private clothes,
(Langhier). Mr. Traill endeavoured to induce the prisoner to speak, but he
appeared perfectly oblivious to the remarks addressed to him, until he was
sentanced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, immediately
upon which he turned to walk out of court without receiving any sign
whatever to do so.



Literature

HIGHLAND JESSIE; LOTA, THE INDIAN MAID. A TALE OF THE GREAT INDIAN MUTINY.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

AT LUCKNOW-JULY 18 TO 28.

To be open and candid—and there are few things better than being candid and open—scmewhere about the 18th of July they stole the

candid and open—scmewhere about the 18th of July they stole the spirits.

I am not going to say who they were; but the fact, nevertheless, stands that they STOLE THE SPIRITS.

It was a pity, but have a little consideration for them. Remember, the British army is not made up of the picked men of our islands. They come from, the lord knows where, and nobody else caring for them so much, nobody cares to learn. Poor fellows!—some desperate from love, others perhaps from ipjustice, others because they hate hum-drum, and lots because they make one false step down in life, and find they can't walk as tall as other men in life who have not made one step down in life—don't blame them. Our soldiers, whatever they were before they entered the army, have well paid for their bread in the long run, after they have taken the recruiting ergeant's shilling. They have not much to live for, and surely the few pence they get are worth the work they do, for that is making "Bule, Britaunia," rule everywhere she likes to dominate.

to dominate.

Poor, good-hearted soldiers, if half of them are black sheep, perhaps, after all, they do more for society than society does for them. Again, Englishmen are fond of spirits, and when men who have not much to hope for, if they live a long life, see their companions dropping about them, and when they fairly expect to end their own days in a few twenty-four hours, why, perhaps some excasing words may be said for the lads, if, not averse to a glass, and not anticipative of many more glasses, they take what glasses they san get.

casing words may be said for the lads, if, not averse to a glass, and not anticipative of many more glasses, they take what glasses they san get.

Well, whether my excuses hold good or not, it is certain that they stolk the struck they stolk they stolk they excuse them, because when I was a boy I was shot up on the shoulders of soldiers, and went to sleep at tattoo—anyhow, they stole the spirits. Perhaps if Sir Henry had lived they would have kept their hands from picking and stealing; as it was, they appreciated the liquors.

I say "they" advisedly; nor shall I say whether the thieves were artillery, horse or foot, cavalry, infantry, or sappers and miners. I think there were some of each. Anyhow, on the 18th the amount of jolity, the amount of swearing that they would not go home till morning, and the perpetual declaration that somebody else was a jolly good fellow, kept the whole respectable part of the camp awake till long past daylight. Miss Skeggs said the vulgarity gave her "neursiglo" gume-ache.

The fact is that, from the commencement of the siege, the large quantities of liquor in the hands of the merchants had been a source of anxiety: Perhaps had there been as active a supervision after Lawrence's death as there had been before that lamentable catastrophe, a means would have been taken to avoid a difficulty. As it was, no means was taken, and, to be plain, the blacker of the sheep composing the white garrison at Lucknow combined in the most disgraceful manner, and stole large quantities of all sorts of intoxicating drinks.

They never found out who were the culprits, and as for taking the bacchanalians into custody, it was quite out of the question—they would have been wanted, long before they were sober, to help defend the garrisen.

However, after the 18th, exertions were made to get all this inflammable provision into safe custody. A gentleman of the tectotal persuasion, and who had once been one of what Lord Gough called "Havelock's saints, who never got drunk," proposed the pouring away of the "

Bo the spirits were housed under safe custody, and no more frightfully jolly nights took place, but for some days after a good many men were given to singing and shouting in the dead of the night—these noises being supposed to be due more to artificial than natural causes, for, to confess the truth, every day the garrison was getting into worse condition. There was nothing within the defences to sing and be jolly about.

For instance, was it jolly that the enemy on the 19th got into Johannes' house in great numbers, and persisted in firing into the cook-house of the brigade mess?

Now, Tim Flat was not a bad hand at cooking, his maternal uncle having been in that line in a shop of his own at 27s, Ratcliff-highway, in 1810; and as by the beginning of July everybody in the besieged garrison of Lucknow was heartily at liberty (under orders) to do what he was fitted to, why Tim (in spite of his sergeantship) helped at what cooking there was to do, and that was deviliah little, on the whole, by the beginning of July.

However, with that will on him for which Tim Flat was notorious, he cooked with the energy of a dozen. Well there, it must be irritating, just when you have got your soup on the boil, to have a shell splash into the liquor, and nearly scall your eyes out. To be sure, the shell had better go in the soup, where the fuse would be extinguished, than burst in any other part of the kitchen. Still, nevertheless, that soup was too valuable to be flung away, and every man in the 3—th who afterwards partook of it, swore it tasted of nothing so much as guppowder—which, doubtless, was the truth.

"D—n it!"said Tim; "as a soldier, your shells may come where

have a shell splash into the liquor, and nearly scald your eyes out. To be sure, the shell had better go in the soup, where the fuse would be extinguished, than burst in any other part of the hitchen. Still, nevertheless, that soup was too valuable to be flung away, and every man in the 3—th who afterwards partook of it, swore it tasted of nothing so much as gunpowder—which, doubtless, was the truth.

"D—n it!"said Tim; "as a soldier, your shells may come where your shells like—yes, they may; but as a cook, I say no".

But this was not the only complaint Sergeant Tim Flat found at his fingers' ends by the nineteenth. By that date the plague of boils, which had attacked almost everybody in the head, was gradually creeping over everybody's neck.

"Why," says Tim, "me neck's like a numeg-grater. What I want to know is, where will it hend? Why, we shall be one bile all over before long, and then where shall we be?"

But, spite of all the boils in the world, and Lucknow, Tim and the rest worked away like Trojans, as the saying goes.

The enemy had apparently come to the conclusion, seeing they were atraid to assault the place, that they would pick the poor garrison off one by one. And to this end they crowded the houses round the garrison with their best marksmen—(they had some splendid marksmen, as it has been said)—and they picked off our people cleverly, buileting them hourly, although they were getting so thin that no man could complain the was becoming too large for his uniform—a complaint that in times of peace many a military man will rusfully utter.

Now, the houses just beyond the defences quite commanded the interior of the Residency grounds, and hence it resulted that no man could show himself without having the honour of being potted at on the part of the enemy.

Now the men in the garrison were worked sufficiently hard, and therefore it was quite impossible to expect them to throw up traverses or earthworks in lines all over the place to protect the passage of our people, and so the ingenious plan was h

"Evening, Miss Willyminer," says Tim, saluting, with the ladle in his hand. Under those circumstances it looked quite like a weapon—say a tomahawk.

"Geod evening to you, Mr. Flat; which to a woman o' my breeding, this state of one's skin is fearful—it spoils one's happearance halso."

halso."

"Lor', Miss Skeggs, it can't spoil you."

Now, though this remark was open to two meanings, Miss Skeggs, without hesitation, took the more Christian one. Down she went like a fashionable ballon a little out of sorts; for, to confess the truth, her hoop did not look so respectable as herself, and a less fashionable woman would have cast it away (Obby had played at hen-coops with it)—down she went, and then she remarked, "Shocking work, this stealing of the sperrits, Mr. Flat."

"Well," says Tim Flat, who, so far, is not afraid of the Skeggs, "I know what I would rather steal;" though, to confess the truth, he has confessed he "just put his lips once or twice" to the stolen drinks.

"What?" says Wilhelmina.

drinks.

"What?" says Wilhelmins.

"Why—a kiss!" says Tim.

Whereupon down she goes, like another balloon, with more way on her than before, and she says, "Mr. Flat! if comfort I have in this low place, you that comfort I do believe are!"

And then—but let us get to the next chapter, and spare her dear blushes.

CHAPTER LXXX.

LUCKNOW 18TH TO 23RD JULY.

IT was now about six weeks since poor Jubelina Electrina Fisher had been hit by an enemy who was almost as cruel to her as she had been to herself, and she had been dead about a month.

Poor Maloney had followed her, and "joined the majority," as the ancients used to call the dead, about a week after her long tongue had stopped for ever, and so Fisher and Mrs. Maloney were left in their desolation.

Poor Molly Maloney! It will perhaps be remembered she had no children, so she was quite solus.

Mr. Fisher had his boy Job to talk to, and many a long talk they had, Fisher smoking his pipe (while there was tobacco to smoke, for even that comforter was to fail) and talking like a book with the boy.

for even that comforter was to fail) and talking like a book with the boy.

Those were odd conversations—each day the father deferring more, and the boy taking more upon himself in a dutiful sort of way. You know the sergeant had always given way to his wife. Now young Job owed some of his blood to his mother's veins, and therefore it can quite be comprehended that though young Job in his heart joined with his father during the mother's life, no sooner was the poor woman dead than Job's maternal portion of his mental constitution cropping out, he tended to dominate the sergeant (in a dutiful sort of way), and, so to speak, take Jubelina's place.

Who has not seen a boy, in a quiet, quaint sort of manner, governing a father or mother? And I believe Fisher liked this condition of things, from whatever cause it might spring, whether from having yielded so long that he could shape himself to no other course, or that he indulged the boy in his pleasant, boy-like tyranny, simply out of the loving memory he bore the dead woman.

Mind, there was no falling off in duty on the part of young Jot. But, not withstanding, there was a certain air with which Job talked to his father which he had never shown before his mother's exit.

exit. "She goes a kissing me," says young Job, "as though I was here,

father."

Which, my son, Mrs. Maloney is a very good woman, and one
"Which, my son, Mrs. Maloney is a very good woman, and one

which your mother respected."
"That's right enough father, but that's no reason she should come

a kissing of me."

"Why, here she comes, my boy," says Flaher, as he puts down

his pipe.
"Does she?" says Job; "then I'm agoin to bolt. I'm not goin'

"Does sher" says 100; "then I m sgum to be kissed agin!"

"She's good enough to be made a grenadier of, Drummer Fisher," says old Job, remonstratively.

"Any how, I'm off, father," says young Job, with a certain air of superiority; and, so saying, he took a jumper out of the low window of the native hut in which the sergeant and his boy had window of the their quarters.



A RUSH OUT FROM GUBBINS'S BATTERY. (See page 47.)

"How d'ye do, Molly?" says the sergeant, rising, and welcoming the widow of his brother-in-arms.

"It's mesel is quite as well as I may he. Was that the 'oy went through the windy as I come up, then?"

"Why, yes—I think it was."

"It's not him seems to care for me since Mrs Fisher went dead, though 'twas that same he liked when she was here. She's been dead four weeks and two days, Fisher, this very day itself."

"It seems longer, don't it, Molly? though it seems only yesterday she was blowing us all up about nothing. Poor Juby!"

"And Maloney, poor boy," says Mrs. M., wiping her eyes on a rag of an apron (for, you know, they had rushed from cantonments with only what they had on their backs, and two months' continual wear of anything doesn't improve it)—"Maloney's been dead two weeks and two days. Poor Maloney! he wasn't half a bad bad fellow, he wasn't.

"Well, Molly," says the sergeant—"and, after all, my Juby wasn't such a bad sort. She did bave a word now and then, but she wasn't such a bad sort. Here he took up his pipe—it was a small comfort in its way.

"Ye want a light, don't ye?" says Maloney. "Where's that boy, Druumer Fisher, gone, then?"

"Which," says the sergeant, "that boy do remind me of his mother wonderful at times—Thank ye, Molly, but I could have got the lucifer for myself."

"Maloney and I had been one for twenty years, as I can show by my marriage lines. He was all a good husband, he was."

"Juby and me had been man and wife fourteen year—we married when I was twenty-five. There was many a good point about Juby."

Poor Fisher, he might cortainly recall them, for certainly she did not show them often.

when I was twenty-five. There was many a good point about Juby."

Poor Fisher, he might certainly recall them, for certainly she did not show them often.

"I remember," he continued, "she once give me a silk handker-chief, which never had I seen it till it was hemmed, and I should have had it now, if not for the mutiny; and so it was with that "bacca pouch—not a word about it. She was not half a bad sort. Why, bless her heart, she once came up behind me, when I did not know she was there, and she gave me a kits."

And here, at the memory of this treat, which must have been one indeed, for Jubelina prided herself upon the avoidance of all tender moods, the soft-hearted sergeant had some portions of a couple of tears in his kind old eyes. Poor fellow, then and there he had no idea he himself was condemning Jubelina.

He remembered one kiss! Why, it was very much like a witness appearing in favour of a man arraigned upon a charge of murder, and swearing that he had only known the prisoner to kill one man. Poor old Fisher, with his remembrance of that one kiss, said, innocently, more against Juby's character than her worst enemy could have achieved in a twelvemonth.

"Maloney was a good husband, he was," says Mrs. Maloney, and she shakes her head, sadly.

"So he was, Molly," says Fisher; "Maloney was a fine feller; but, Molly, I don't think he was so fine a man or a husband, after

she shakes her head, sadly.

"So he was, Molly," says Fisher; "Maloney was a fine feller; but, Molly, I don't think he was so fine a mau or a husband, after all, as my wife as a woman. Mind, I know she had a fault or two

but, Molly, I don't think he was a Mind, I know she had a name of all, as my wife as a woman. Mind, I know she had a name of but, lor', it was only her way."

And so these two old, bereaved soldiers (not, by the way, that either of them was "old," but the word has, somehow, a half either of them was "old," but the word has, somehow, a half either of them was much a soldier as he—sat for a handsome hour bewalling their lost partners, Fisher quite showing that as a wife Jubelina was more creditable than Tom Maloney as a husband, and Mrs. Molly quite giving in to his way of thinking.

"Th' enemy ien't lively, they're not," says Maloney, as she gets up to go; "and good night to ye, Job."

"Good night, Molly, dear."

"It's jest lonely, sain't it, going to one's place all alone?"

Good night, Molly, dear."

It's jest lonely, sin't it, going to one's place all alone?"

Which that same I feel; it's in the dark hours I feel the loss,

says the sergeant.

And all Molly Maloney can do is to shake her head, and say

And all Molly Maloney can do is to shake her head, and say "good night" segain.

And when they have shaken hands, he stands at the door of the hut, looking after her, and, lo! she turns and looks back, and he nods, and she nods, and then, I believe, they both sighed.

The fact is, I think, the two poor people hungered for each other's company—they were both so desolate. Don't laugh at them, young people, it is a very dismal business for a couple to be parted for a score of years.

However, it must be confessed, Miss Skeggs was quite inclined to be huffed, as a she remarked the carties between the local contents.

after living, loving, suffering, quarrelling and making it up again for a score of years.

However, it must be confessed, Miss Skeggs was quite inclined to be huffed, as she remarked the parting between the widow and widower. Withelmina had grown surprisingly to admire Tim, whom she looked upon as a fine, bold young man; but the fact is, she had not quite abandoned the idea of Sergeaat Fisher, as her legitimate partner through life.

The truth stands that she was twenty-five; and a woman of twesty-five, if she has any self-respect, and a knowledge of what is expected of her, is very much like a half-dozen baited angling lines. She must do her best to get her bite somewhere, and who can blame her if she tries six ways at once?

The Lurcher had accepted Fisher in her heart of hearts; and, therefore, though she thought of Tim as a a fine bold young man, she no sconer observed Fisher at the door of the hut, and Maloney looking back and nodding—"like a Chinese mangdaring," said Skeggs, when talking over the matter with Tim—than she felt precisely as though Maloney had got her hand in Skeggs's own pocket.

Considered the case met by a curtsey of course and down she

pocket.

Considered the case met by a curtsey, of course, and down she went to Maloney, very much like a cat about to pounce.

"Evenin', mum—charmin' evenin', mum."

"Fine it is," says Molly Maloney, meekly.

Which meekness irritating Wilhelmina to the victous point, she remarks, "Which, I suppose, I shall have to give up the child it happens."

which messages, "Which, I suppose, I shall have to give up the child if it happens."

"What, me dear?" says Maloney, who is too tenderly thinking of Maloney the lost to think of any Wilhelmina.

"Which, I suppose, if it happens, I should have me child tored out of me grasp!"

"What child?"

"Why, Obby!"

"I don't know what it is you mean, I don't," says Maloney, as civilly as a woman could speak.

"Wummun," says Skeggs, "would you dare for to go for to say you're not to be Mrs. Flaher Number Two?"

"What!" says Maloney, firing up over her face,—" dare say that, ye hussy you, and me sergeant not near a month in the ground! Why, why it's you who onght to be ashamed o' yourself it is, for thinking o' such wickedness!"

"Oh," says Skeggs, sweetly relieved—for jealousy is the meanest passion that can sway man or woman either—" oh! I beg your pardou."

pardon."
"Tis granted, me dear," says Maloney, who is too broken down to resent an injury with much vigour.
"Which, then, you will not acquire the child, being my only comfort, though troublesome, in this gaol of a place."
"Me, me dear?—no, medear—for it's perself can do better with the child than I can—being only a poor sergeant's widow, without a bit of comfort in the world."
And here young the breaks out force come a clabbander bidge.

f comfort in the world."

And here young Job breaks out from some neighbouring hiding
lace, and looking up at Maloney with glistening and somewhat
bying eyes, he pokes her in the ribs, and he says "Yere's yer com-

place, and tooking up at matchey with glassing at some com-loving eyes, he pokes her ir. the ribs, and he says "Yere's yer com-fort, and when I'm growed up you come to me."

"Bless ye, Job!" says Maloney, in the meekest of manners; "it was jest I was asking yer father where ye had got to, and it wasn't he could say."

Now, the truth was, he had been keeping half an eye on the hut, and a jealous half, too—that moiety he had inherited from his mother. For some thoughtless fellow in the company had said to him that he was going to be treated to a new mother, and the boy's little effectionate heart had beat against his ribs and kicked at the

But when he marked Mrs. Maloney so mack, and heard her deny Skeggs's accessation, his little heart (if the heart has anything to do with it) bounded towards the sergeantess, who had done him many a good turn, and out he oame and made friends with her. And, indeed, Skeggs felt fashionably friendly, and, with a sweet thing in curtseys, said, "Good night, Mrs. Maloney; I will leave you with Mr. Job. Good night."

And she sailed away in the usual style; but not at home did she cast anchor.

anchor.
be made for Mrs. Colonel O'Goggarty's quarters, and especially

She made for Mrs. Colonel O'Goggarty's quariers, and especially for Jessie's.

Jessie and she had gradually been getting on favourably; for they had that common bond of union between women—an interest in the same children.

It was quite impossible she could avoid making a small confidence with Jessie over what she had seen between Fisher and Mrs. Maloney, so, as the enemy were quiet, and a little walk was not dangerous to life, she made for Jessie's, tying the half handkerchief which served her for a bonnet under her chin as fashionably as circumstances would admit of.

"Which I have had sitch a shock!" says she, entering the room; and then, seeing Jessie nursing her little one, and rocking herself over him, she says, "Why, whatever, Jessie, are you at with that big boy, which blush you might to be nursing such a bouncer?"

"The poor bairn is ill" says Jessie.

"Ill?" says Skeggs, dropping the fashions, and appearing all the better for their departure—"our boy iil?"

"He's dwindling!" says Jessie, mournfully.

"Which my oherub is indeed in health!" says the Lurcher, with a faint tendency in her to become fashionable once more.

"Eh, Willy" says Jessie, in her sweetest Scotch voice, "If all the ither women sie losing their children, why should not we?—

the poor bairns!"

"Eb, Willy," says Jessie, in her sweetest Scotch voice, "If all the ither women are losing their children, why should not we?—
the poor bairus!"
The Scotch lassie spoke truly. The children were dropping like blighted blossoms to the ground. Every day there were less children in the garrison.

But it was not in the nature of the fashionable Skeggs, who, I believe, verily looked upon the whole world as made for her satisfaction, to accept any calamity threatening her in any other than what she supposed was a fashionable style.

"Oh, don't!" said she, "or I shall faint; and what should I do now that dear child has swallowed all my cau-de-Cologne? Lose my dear Obby—the dear! Oh, I am certainly losing what senses I've got—Ha! Mr. Tim!"
And here she flopped into Tim's arms, which he had extended, not to catch Wilhelmins, but in veritable surprise at seeing her so suddenly.

And here she hopped into I mis to to catch Withelmina, but in veritable surprise at seeing her so suddenly.

Now, here was a position! Tim had turned up with a tin of beef tea for the poor sick child, and no sconer had he entered the beef tea for the poor sick child, and no sconer had he entered the room, than crash! a young woman with whom, at farthest, he has only firted in the ordinary military manner, splashes into his arms as though she belonged to them.

He looked at Jessie as much as to say, "I can't help this." It was awful. There, before Jessie, to whom he had offered "and and 'art," a young woman plunged familiarly into his arms! What if Jessie had heard of his talking to Skegge!

But, in the meantime, what was he to do? He and Withelmins couldn't play statues like that for an hour.

So he shook the lady—without effect.
Meanwhile, Jessie's attention had been attracted by the child, who, poor little boy, was gasping.

What was Tim to do? All of a sudden, he knew what to do. Supporting the Skeggs with one manly arm, he put the hand of the other in his more manly breast, and brought out a flask—in other words, a corked in can. Drawing the cork with his teeth, in a moment he tilted said flask into Skeggs's fashionable mouth.

She "um'd" as though she'd had a tooth knecked out, and she gurgled, "Poison?"

"No, Miss Skegge!"—Miss Skeggs, because he spoke before

gurgled, "Poison?"
"No, Miss Skeggs!"—Miss Skeggs, because he spoke before

Jessie. "Varnish?"

"Varnish?"

"No-RUM."

Yes—and some of the stolen spirits.

Whereupon she came to, and said, "Is it indeed? How odd!

Whereupon she came to, and," squeezing his arm, "you are more
f a comfort in this fearful place, hir. Tim, than ever."

But at this moment the queer courtship was interrupted by Jessie,
vho looked up from her nursing without the least appearance of
nterest in what was going on. She looked up and said, "Tim, I
wish you would go for the doctor; the bairn's worse."

"All right, Jess," said Tim, blushing; "I'm there."

The little child was lying placidly upon Jessie's lap, dull-eyed,
hypographen-limbed.

It was a painful, touching spectacle, as that of a sick child always Ab, and there were scores of such sights in Lucknow during that

n, and there were seen that of July.

There were not many in August, for then, you see, the children e nearly all dead.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

COMMON TOPICS.

Ir was very clear something was going to happen. Every man was cautioned in general orders to be on the alert; and officers moved about, each as though he was the brigadier. The men and non-commissioned officers were not to learn, for some hours, what was to happen; not because they were doubted, but because the spies, known to be in the garrison, were so clever.

But, spite of being on the alert, every man thought of his own affairs. For instance, Tom Dobbles, now a corporal, and sighing for sergeantable, thought of the Lurcher tenderly, as he said he was an "officer" (and if he left out the words "non-commissioned" before his rank, can you blame him for making the best of a poor reward?) and perhaps she would look at an "officer" in spite of her West-end friends—a knowledge of £kegg's connections having spread throughout the regiment.

And while he thought of the Lurcher, Tim thought of both her and Jessie—most of Jessie. "If I was only something better!" sighs Tim; and Tom Dobbles thinks, "If I was only up to Tim Flat's mark, perhaps she look at me."

So it is in this world—every man envies his neighbour, and the neighbour somebody else.

On the night of the 20th. Tom Dobbles might well say Tim Elst.

So it is in this world—every man envies his neighbour, and the neighbour somebody else.

On the night of the 20th, Tom Dobbles might well say Tim Flat was in luck, for the young sergeaut had managed to get some farther praise from the Colonel for some certain performances.

"You're in luck," says Tim.

"It's Barty Sanderson's in luck," says Tim.

"Who's he?"

"Who ain't he, according to some people's reckoning."

"Look here," says Tom; "I don't want to attrade upon any secrets, but it seems to me you has a cause o' sorrer. Now, if that cause o' sorrer ain't beyond a friendly high, why let that cause o' sorrer—."

the subject for the sergeant. I believe his witnessing Jessie bending over the sick child made him more in love than ever.

When, during that guard he had the power of a moment's chat with Fisher, he looked that sergeant in the face, and he said, "Fisher,"—it was Fisher and Flat with them now they were equal—"Fisher, when you went a courting, how did you do it? I can't make no out of it."

"Well," says Fisher, "I believe my poor Juby courted me. I said nothing generally."

"Ha! that's what I say, but 'tain't no good."

There! Tim actually put questions on this matter to young Job.

"Job," says he, " when a man's going to court, what should he

"Job," says he, "when a man's going to court, what should he say?"

"Why," says the boy—who, no longer under the supervision of even a bad woman, was dropping into a loose, rough sort of lite amongst the men of the regiment—"have a good say to her!"

"He, but suppose she'll say nothing to you?"

"Why, pack up, and pitch a camp somewhere else!"

Tim shook his head.

"Where are you going, Job?"

"Mrs. Spankiss's."

"Til ask Mrs. Spankiss. I'll come!" says Tim.

Now Mrs. Spankiss, helped by Sam Harrison (he was sometimes called Miss Harrison), was hanging out her wash. of what remained of her wash. Sam had just remarked, "Faith, Mary Ann, soon ye won't have any wash to dry, they being nothing but rags!" when he was awed into silence by the countenance Spankiss suddenly as uned.

Sam Harrison looked over his shoulder, and saw Tim Flat and sumed.

Sam Harrison looked over his shoulder, and saw Tim Flat and young Job Fisher approaching—the latter had his hands stuck in his belt.

his belt.

There stood Suds—or Cucumber, as she was called, or rather, alas! Cowounder, for they were not very refined in the 3—th—there she stood on a camp stool, with a pair of Mrs. O'Gog's white cotton stockings on her right arm, and looking down on young technique.

"Sam, take the stockings," (here she descended from her eleva-m.) Then she continued, "Drummer Fisher, there's bad reports

o' you."

"Is there, Mrs. Spankiss?" said the boy, with a kind of sauciness which didn't characterize him in his mother's time.

"Yes; you was a drinkin some of them stole sperits,—yes you was; don't go for to deny it, with Bill Bradley and Tom Jones.

Come here, Drummer Fisher. Witt, BOY, TOU'VE BEEN AMOK-

No I ain't, Mrs. Spankiss."

"No I stn't, Mrs. Spankles."
"Don't lie, Drummer Fisher," says Suds, looking sternly at the lad, who looks hilf saucily about.
"I don't lie, Mrs. Spankles.—I'm a standin' up."
Suds looked at him, and it was a sad look. Poor old woman!—She knew how quickly a boy can deteriorate in the army, it he tend to the bad. In her time she had seen much of that sort of thing.
"Drummer Fisher.—"
And then she stopped.

shing.

"Drummer Fisher—"

And then she stopped.
And then she shook her head—the boy standing half saucily before her, and yet with a pleasant look on his face; and at last she says, thinking aloud, rather than speaking, "Weil, Juby, you was a bad 'un; but a boy had better have a bad'un than none at all. Those men ruin the boys. Go on with the linen, Sam Harrison. That's all, Drummer Fisher. You and I will have some more talk, and—Jan, therees the wash SPILT!"

Which was samply truthful statement; for a cannon-ball went clean through the line, and down came the draperies.

But'before Mrs. Spankiss had had time to utter those words, there had been a metalliferous crash, and then the next moment out swarmed Mrs. Raggerty—she to whom Tim had traced the scandal against Jessie in the peaceful times, which seemed then so long ago—screaming and yelling like a manisc

"My lock! All me mest traps smashed," says she; "and a beautiful jug my mother had for thirty years, and which I brought into garrison with me—not a hinch left to swear by. As usual, my lock!"

"And what," says honest Scankies, nicking no hee valued wash."

lick!"

"And what," says honest Spankiss, picking up her rained wash, and speaking gravely, for the boy's sauciness has gone to her heart, she being tough only on the outside,—says she, feeling that the times are not those of trifling,—"And what, mum, if, instead of being your traps, it had been you?"

"Ha!" says Mrs. Raggerty, with a sense of injury upon her, "that vasn't my luck!"

But let us leave these humble, serving people of the army, with their small griefs and cares, and let us get to a bigger theme.

CHAPTER LXXXIL

THE FIRST MINE.

Non-MILITARY reader, do you know what a mine is? I will tell you in unprofessional language—a mine is a continuous coal-cellar,

Non-milifaky reader, do you know what a mine is? I will tell you in unprofessional language—a mine is a continuous coal-cellar, where they let off gunpowder.

It was about the middle of the menth of July that the enemy, who could not venture to openly fight our people, or to storm the garrison, took to mining, which, after all, is a mean way of getting at an enemy. You know, in the country, when they suddenly discover a wasp nest, they do not attack the intruders openly, but they just dig a trench near the spot, fill it with gunpowder, and blow the whole wasp-garrison into the air.

That was just what the enemy tried to do at Lucknow. Apparently, they could not fight the English with English eyes upon them, and so they tried to do it in the dark.

But mining, after all, is the most exciting shape of warfare. Here is how you manage it First of all, you sink a shaft, say ten feet deep, and then you shoot out a tunnel towards the enemy.

It is deneed exciting.

emy. It is deuced exciting.

It is deuced exciting.

There you are, a dozen of you, at work as silently as you can, and not a word spoken for fear you may be heard—there you are, in the dark but for a few isnterns, the only sound heard being the scringe of the pick and the shovelling up of the soft.

Now—are you approaching the enemy's sap, as the long hole is called in military language, or will be break in at your side and cut off your retreat?

Hark! you can hear the thud, thud of the enemy prising out the ground.

ground.

They cannot be far away, then; and yet you cannot say how near—for your mining is remarkably delicate work, and the enemy may be a foot or twelve feet off, without your being able to decide the distance.

may be a loot or twelve feet off, without your being able to decide the distance.

Well, on you go, picking, and shoveling, and perspiring—for there is no such thing as ventilation in a sap—when suddenly through the very earth before you at the end of the sap, crash! there appears the end of a pickaxe.

So—you and the enemy are with but a few inches of earth between you. In the history of warfare, they tell of many a deadly fight in the darkness of a sap; but in India, the Indians no sconer discovered a counter-sap on our part than they boiled.

Then came the quick blows of the picks, the making a hole large enough to fling in a few hand-grenades, and then in a few moments more there would be the roar of these small shells bursting in the enemy's sap, when rattle down would the earth, and the hoarding boards would quiver, while the English were rushing for the shait

Well, at Lucknow this sort of thing, with

Well, at Lucknow this sort of thing, with varieties, took place every day after the middle of July till the siege was ended (a).

Then there was the sport of watching for indications of a mine from above, and on the ground round about the fortifications. You know the object of the enemy was to run a mine under some portion of our defences, blow that portion of our defences up from below, and then rush in at the brach thus made, conquer us by numbers, and hoist the Indian flag over the British standard.

some portion of our detences, how that perion of our defences up from below, and then rush in at the brach thus made, conquer us by numbers, and hoist the Indian flag over the British standard.

So we kept a bright look out for mine-sieges. If the earth outside the defences cracked, and expecially if it was noticed to be staking in a suspicious line, down was dug a shaft in no time, and away went pick and shovel in the direction of the suspected spot. This mine-hunting was a kind of military "eye-spy-cye." The men rather liked it than otherwise, and, as an excitement, perhaps it saved them from the horrors during the dull monotony of that siege.

They enjoyed the counter mining in spite of the harassing work day and night, for the enemy, with that sublimation of cruelty which is unfortunately a part of the Indian character, were perpetually making night attacks, with the evident purpose of exhausting the enemy by keeping them perpetually on the alert. The enemy, by the way, had not far to mine by the middle of July, for their lines were pushed within a fow yards of our defences (5)

But if the enemy could not get in, they certainly damaged us. Why in one regiment, say the 3-th, 151 casualties had been reported by the date at which we have now arrived.

But everybody fought weil—Tim, by the way, seemed specially fortunate in gaining the attention of the enemy. It has been told how he had his sons flavoured with gunpowder. Well, will you b lieve it, next day he was quietly at work preparing split peas for the pot, when under his very feet he heard a crowbar at work. Down went the peas, and off he started to give the alarm, and within two minutes a party of fellows were digging down to the enemy (brave enough this time, for they had really got past the line of defences) just as though they were rats. Suddenly in goes a spade, and the next moment up comes the muzzle of a gun, and bang goss a charge, knocking Tim Flat's military cap into a saucepan of cold something in the soupy way. Down went some hand grenades and

kepi, and tried it ou, when Tom Dobbles came into the cook-house.

"Yere's a go," says he. "Seven bullets gone into the hospital in the last hour. Fellers say we're to sortie, and blow down the house opposite Gubbins's battery."

"Lord," says Tim, "if I wasn't bound to honcur, wouldn't I offer for to jine that sortie."

But judge of Tim's delight when he learnt that his company was to join the expeditionary force.

But indge of Tim's delight when he learnt that his company was to join the expeditionary force.

"Why, by jingo," says he, "if any one of our fellows fall, I'll try for a new kepl," and he looks in disgust at his damaged head-covering.

So he wrote this message to Jessie with the stump of an old pendi:—"Jess.—I'm ordered to sortic, and I sin't broke my word. Tim Flat."

A cookboy took the missive, and Tim joined his company with a lively countenance.

Now, there is no need to describe that "RUSH OUT FROM GUBEINS'S," because the engraving does it better than I can, but it is referred to, like as It was in bravery and determination to hundreds of others, when a few English have pitted themselves against immense numbers,—it is referred to because of Tim's luck.

It is no disparagement to his valour to say that as the action was over, he looked about for a hat which had no bullet-hole in it, and had not been bathed in soup.

Well, he didn't find it, but his eye happening to fall upon a something sparkling on the ground, and which was lying near one of the enemy, dead, and who had apparently been an officer, it struck him that Jessie would like it; and this thought struck him as, with a roar and a shake the house against which the attack had been made leapt into the air under the kind attertions of our engineers. No more from its deally windows would balls fly into the hospital.

(a) Mining—The enemy seem to have trusted very greatly in mining; and all accounts agree that they leaded in this way most perseveringly. But their attempts were all frustrated. Many as they were, they did not nine faster than our soldiers countermined the interest of the enemy's Sappers, and by which we were enabled on several occasions not only to frustrate their labours, but to fail upon them in their mines, or blow them up with their own powder.

(b) The Operations of the enemy's Sappers and by which we were enabled on several occasions not only to frustrate their labours, but to fail upon them in their mines, or blow them up with their own powder.

(b) The Operations of the Sanny — Under some vitain's direction—whether a brown villain or a white one—the batteries of the 'oblis were pushed within a few yards of our do'onces; their shot readered almost every house unleadle; and though their attacks were constantly regiled they as comstantly returned to the assault a few hours after. False alarms added to the fatticus of the wretched garrison, for the rebels often indulged in pretended night attacks; these, of course, were little less distressing to our soldiery than actual conflicts, though much more agreeable to the other party.

Now, the fact is, Tim was in luck again, for the something glittering he had picked up was a "charm" emerald, set in gold, and it was worth just about £200.

o Tim Fiat had done a good day's work, agh he did not know it value till some time

Many a man at the coming sack of Delhi did a day's work of that kind worth a thousand times Tim's emerald.

Tim's emerald.

And that same night there came a spy into camp, who said that Havelock was at Cawapore, that he had beaten the Nena three times in battle, that the Nena had fled, and Havelock would soon be on the march towards Lucknow.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

THE MENA.

HE had fled from before the Eoglish, as he has

nce fled. He fled—to Delhi.

And when reaching that city, entering it on the side farthest away from the British,—when he heard that Lota was there, what were his oughts?
It is pretty evident that he thought of flight

again.

Rut whither could he go?

The tide of victory was changing. Nowhere would he be so safe as in Delhi.

And so, like a rat at bay, he fought where he would have fied.

"If she oppose me," he said,—and though by himself, he smiled sweetly, for men can deceive others till they even begin to play upon themselves,—"can I not silence her? She may yet save India—and she shall!"

Save India!

Why, the English were almost at the gates of

Save India!

Save India!

Why, the English were almost at the gates of Delhi!

Save India! Why, when Lota heard who had arrived, she said, 'Let the Nena be brought before me!"

(To be continued in our next)

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